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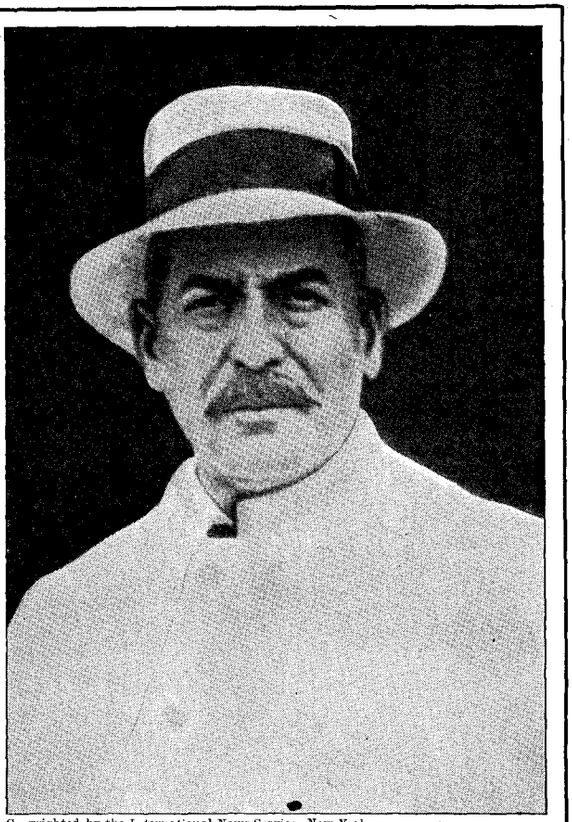
TOPICS OF THE DAY

MEXICO'S NEW LEADERSHIP

SOME OF THE RELIEF felt by residents of Mexico City, when General Huerta's *coup d'état* ended the seven days' artillery battle in the streets, was echoed at the time in the utterances of the press of this country. But on second thought observers are found doubting whether this really means better days for Mexico, and some even fear that it will but usher in a long period of anarchy and military rule. The end of the Madero régime, and the establishment of what seems to be a temporary military triumvirate composed of Generals Diaz, Huerta, and Blanquet, are not generally looked upon as guaranteeing the speedy return of settled conditions in Mexico. There are many editors who view affairs south of the Rio Grande with that "extreme pessimism" of which President Taft spoke a few days ago. "The spectacle of Madero overthrown in an instant by the turning against him of his own general" does not seem a very encouraging sign to the New York *Tribune*, and in *The Evening Mail's* opinion it simply furnishes additional proof of "the well-understood incapacity of the Mexican people for self-government." The Maderistas may be wiped out, but, the New York *Times* reminds us, besides the rival Felicistas, Huertistas, and Blanquistas in Mexico City, "there are Zapatistas, Orozistas, Vasquistas, Genovistas, and Pozovistas to be reckoned with elsewhere in the country, and it needs a man as strong as Porfirio Diaz in his prime to restore order out of the chaos they have made." *The Times* continues:



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MEXICO'S PRESIDENT *PRO TEM.*

Victoriano Huerta, Madero's General, who deposed him and took the provisional presidency. Felix Diaz, Huerta, and Blanquet, each with an army at his back, form something like a triumvirate that may end Mexico's troubles—or begin new quarrels.

"General Huerta must needs be a man of courage, of resource, and of fortitude to restore and preserve order in such a country after such a disturbance. And it is not merely a question of the strength of one man, but of the Mexican temperament, of the nature of the people. Two things they lack, two that are fundamental. They are, a greater regard for human life and a much greater respect for the constable's staff. By the constable's staff we mean authority, the established government. . . . . .

"We must pray not merely that the affairs of government in Mexico may be placed in strong, capable hands, but that a great change may be wrought in the spirit of the Mexican people. It will be a matter of time, of very many years. That is the cause of our continuing apprehension. That is why the downfall of Madero and the ending of this particular tumult and warfare do not wholly remove our anxiety. It is a situation not at all to our liking, compelled as we must be for a considerable time to be in a state of readiness to take in Mexico those measures which the ending of the most acute phase of the trouble has for the time being made unnecessary. Provisional President Huerta may be assured that we join with fervor and sincerity in his desire that there be peace and prosperity in Mexico."

The new Administration in Mexico, unlike that of Madero, is a military one. Order, in so far as it exists, is upheld by the bayonets of the soldiers who follow the Provisional President and the two Generals who have come to an agreement with him. The events of the revolution which took Felix Diaz from a prison cell to the leadership of a victorious army, and persuaded the hitherto loyal Victoriano

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Huerta and Aureliano Blanquet to turn upon their President, depose him, and send him to prison, may be sketched briefly from the Mexico City dispatches:

On Sunday, February 9, Bernardo Reyes and Felix Diaz (the nephew of Porfirio), who had been lying in prison since the failure of the revolt at Vera Cruz last October, were released by military cadets upon a preconcerted signal. They put themselves at the head of a force of soldiers led by General Mondragon and attacked the National Palace. General Reyes was killed. Failing here, the revolutionists captured the arsenal, which remained their headquarters during the subsequent operations and gave them an ample supply of arms and ammunition. On the following day the Federal forces under President Madero and General Huerta and the rebels under General Diaz prepared for serious fighting. On February 11 there began a seven days' artillery battle in the heart of the city. Neither party was able to dislodge the other, but the advantage in marksmanship and ammunition seemed to rest with Diaz. On the 13th General Blanquet with 1,200 Federal troops arrived on the outskirts of the city, but refused to take part in the conflict, apparently waiting to pick the winner.

The damage to property and the peril in which the lives of non-combatants were put aroused great concern at Washington, and led to demands for intervention. President Taft dispatched six battle-ships to Mexican ports and had several army corps prepared for active service, but refused to take any further step toward intervention.

During the last days of the fighting there were rumors of the resignation of President Madero, and it was evident that some of his followers, aware of the hopelessness of his cause, were trying to persuade him to resign. On February 18 the deposition of Madero was accomplished by General Huerta and General Blanquet. The latter brought his men in from the suburbs and the President was told that resignation was the only way out of his difficulties. Upon his refusal to take this advice, he was put under arrest. In a speech to his troops General Blanquet justified his action in these words: "The time has come when some drastic means must be taken to stop a conflict in which father is killing son and brother is fighting against brother; where non-combatants are sharing the fate of war—and all this because of the caprice of one man." On February 19 General Huerta, who had reached an agreement with Blanquet and Diaz, was elected Provisional President by the Mexican Congress and at once took the oath of office. Gustavo Madero, the influential brother of the former President, was put to death in the arsenal. The three Generals at once made preparations for the restoration of order in Mexico. Press estimates place the casualties of the fighting in Mexico City at about 3,000 killed and 7,000 wounded, while the loss of property is estimated in millions.

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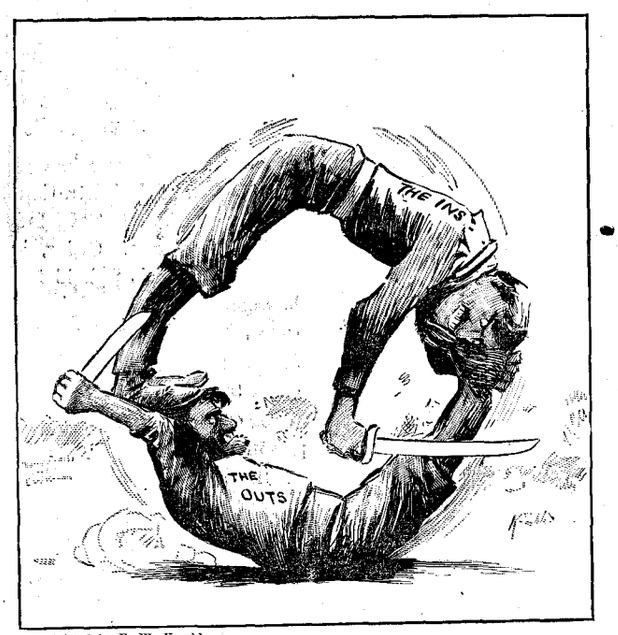
GUSTAVO MADERO.

Believed to be the power behind the throne during the Madero régime. After his execution Felix Diaz cabled the message to his uncle, the former president: "You are avenged."

Perhaps this settlement, temporary tho it may be, is as satisfactory as could have been found, comments the New York *Evening Post*. What Generals Huerta and Blanquet did "was to force a cessation of the war raging in the very capital," and "by so much it may be said" that they "acted patriotically." For,

"Something had speedily to be done to prevent, not alone a bloody and fruitless civil war, but foreign complications threatening the very independence of Mexico. The last have now seemingly been averted, and that is a great gain, even if the ultimate solution of the real Mexican problem remains yet in the unknown. There is no great promise in a military interregnum. One does not like the idea of the Pretorian Guard making Presidents. But the acute crisis is passed, and the Mexican people may yet find a way to struggle back to stable civil government. Meanwhile, what has already happened is a fine justification of the cool and sound policy of President Taft in keeping hands off."

The worst perils, perhaps, lie in the fact that the new arrangement in Mexico is not likely to be satisfactory to outside revolutionists like Zapata, Orozco, and Emilio Vasquez Gomez. Nor does any one care to predict how long the three Generals in Mexico City can keep on friendly terms. The New York *Sun* hopes for the best, "but



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IN THE REVOLUTION ZONE: WHEN WILL IT EVER STOP?

—Kemble in the New York *Evening Sun*.

MEXICAN PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES SEEM TO TREAT VOTERS RATHER CARELESSLY.

—Wilder in the Chicago *Record-Herald*.

ROTATION IN OFFICE.

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HIS LAST HOUR OF TRIUMPH.

President Madero returning to the National Palace after a temporary defeat of the revolutionary forces under Felix Diaz.

the cloud on the horizon is much larger than a man's hand." And the New York *World* reflects:

"The Mexican question is not yet settled. It is one of the perplexing problems that must be passed along to the Wilson Administration, and it is likely to require all the tact and firmness and foresight that the new Administration can command."

In a statement given to a representative of the New York *Tribune* Diaz said in justification of his revolution that "some one had to take a stand against the weak and ineffectual administration of Madero—some one, I mean, who had the confidence of the better class of citizens, as well as the representatives of foreign interests, which have invested such huge sums of money here, adding to the nation's prosperity." And the same note of respect for property appears in the official message sent by General Huerta to President Taft:

"I have the honor to inform you that I have overthrown this Government. The forces are with me, and from now on peace and prosperity will reign."

The Mexican problem now, says the *Tribune*, commenting on this "strange message," is "recognition, not intervention or even protection." Huerta practically says: "I am the state," continues *The Tribune:*

"Probably he assumes that our Government will recognize him in that capacity. It may have to do so to a certain extent, as a matter of practical business expediency. We must do diplomatic business with somebody, and naturally shall do it with whatever authority in fact exists at the capital. Some men still living may remember when we recognized five different governments in Mexico within the course of five months."

Whether this is the end of Mexico's troubles or whether it is merely a lull in the midst of the storm, it at least gives our editorial writers a chance to look back over the months of strife that have followed the harsh, but peaceful, rule of Porfirio Diaz. As the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* tells the story:

"Never did the elder Diaz seem more strongly intrenched in power than he was in September, 1910, at the hundredth anniversary of the first rising against Spain, yet a few weeks later sporadic insurrections were started in various parts of the country, and one of them, that led by Madero, seemed to have a backing which induced Diaz to abdicate, which he did in May, 1911, to the surprize of the world. Under what seemed at the moment to have been a fair election, the first which, so some of the Mexican people said, had taken place in their country in a quarter of a century, Madero was elected, and he was in power only a few months before Zapata, Orozco, and other popular leaders rose against him."

"With varying fortunes," continues the St. Louis paper, "the rebellions by those chieftains have been under way ever since," till they were dwarfed by the rising under General Diaz in Mexico City, which "ingulfed all the other risings." Looking upon these events, many an editor comes regretfully to the conclusion, put emphatically by the Philadelphia *Record*, that "the kind of government Porfirio Diaz gave Mexico has been vindicated by the events that have occurred since his abdication."

WEST VIRGINIA'S BRIBERY SCANDAL

IN THE BRIBERY CHARGES and arrests born of the efforts of West Virginia's Legislature to elect a United States Senator the editorial commentators very generally recognize one more argument for the direct election of Senators. "Whatever else the West Virginia Legislature does at this session, it should provide against any future scandal of this sort by the passage of a Senatorial primary law that will tend to put the legislative bribe-giver and the bribe-taker out of business," advises the Baltimore *Sun*, and the Syracuse *Post-Standard* is glad that West Virginia is "doing its part to help along the proposed seventeenth amendment to the Federal Constitution." "The election of Senators by the people may help to keep two or three State Legislatures out of the way of temptation," pointedly remarks the Washington *Star*.

It seems from the news reports that while the West Virginia Legislature was deadlocked over the choice of a successor to United States Senator Clarence W. Watson (Dem.), one of the Republican candidates, Colonel William Seymour Edwards, heard that some of his supporters were being approached with bribes, and laid his suspicions before the Burns detective agency. Soon afterward five legislators were arrested in a Charleston hotel after they had sold their votes, it is charged, for marked bills amounting to more than $30,000. William J. Burns makes this statement:

"Some time ago Colonel William Seymour Edwards came to my office in New York and stated to me that there were rumors that certain members of the Legislature at Charleston had offered to sell their votes in consideration of a certain sum of money.

"As a result of our investigations we have placed the ringleaders under arrest and have a mass of evidence incriminating a number of others."

A special grand jury, says a Charleston dispatch, "will investigate not alone the actions of the five members of the Legislature

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ENDURANCE TEST.

—Fitz in the Chicago *News*.

CAREFUL, SAMUEL!

—Ireland in the Columbus *Dispatch*.

LOVING THY NEIGHBOR

who were arrested on a charge of bribery, but the acts of other members of the House and Senate." And in the Baltimore *News* we read:

"West Virginia has reeked with Senatorship scandals so long that the arrest of five members of the Legislature at Charleston on the charge of receiving bribes is the happening of the expected. The first impulse will be thankfulness to Colonel William Seymour Edwards, one of the present candidates for the United States Senate, and to the Burns detectives for forcing an intolerable situation to the breaking point. . . . . .

"A candidate for the Senate has declared that 'it has often been openly charged in the past, and not without some substance of evidence, that Senatorships have been sold at secret auction in West Virginia.' He has enlisted the help of the prosecuting attorney at Charleston, and a searching investigation has been made. A delegate who was said to have offered to deliver six votes to Colonel Edwards for $50,000 was summoned with his associates to a room and marked money was handed to them. In the next room were the prosecuting attorney and the sheriff, who promptly arrested them.

"The accompanying details are revolting. Use of a pad of paper and the deaf and dumb alphabet 'to beat the dictagraph' convey a shock when the men under suspicion are legislators which would not be felt in the case of burglars or lynchers. These details, if substantiated on the witness-stand, will give ground for belief that bribery has been a trade at Charleston.

"Such open sores as these will hasten the adoption of the constitutional amendment for direct election of United States Senators. The American people are sick of being exploited by financial and political freebooters who deal in legislators as if they were railway stocks, or oil wells, or coal lands."

The Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* notes that with its Senatorial scandal and its miners' strike, "West Virginia is just now experiencing something more than its share of trouble," and the New York *Press* comments as follows on "the West Virginia chaos":

"The time has come for the responsible people of West Virginia to think hard. They have had martial law for months in an important region not far from their own State capital. Pitched battles have been fought on a small scale; many men have been shot down, numbers of prisoners have been taken, public peace has been a jest. Labor has dropt the pick and taken up the rifle to avenge what it considers deep-seated wrongs. Ten companies of militia are on duty, and the military court, according to dispatches, has 150 men awaiting trial.

"And while those humiliating episodes have been following on the heels of one another, the Legislature at Charleston is unable to elect a United States Senator without an open scandal, which has brought home new realization that the political affairs of the State are dominated by a band of financial adventurers. Corruption walks almost unafraid to seize the choicest prizes in the gift of the people. . . . The population is spread sparsely over great areas of rugged mountain and valley and in almost trackless forests. There is no rallying point where the voice of better public opinion can make itself heard in commanding tones. Wheeling, the largest city, is so far removed from the center of territory and communication that it cannot serve as a focus for the lower part of the State. Charleston has not a large population and is a local rather than a State center. Men of great capital have bought the oil, coal, and timber lands and rule their domains like barons. Public office, to many of them, is a prerequisite of wealth, and bribery often the avenue to political preferment.

"Relief can come only from the spirit of the people. An awakening of public conscience is needed if West Virginia is to pull out of the mire in which she finds herself."

THE ADMISSION OF ILLITERATES

FOR THE SECOND TIME in the history of the United States an immigration bill has incurred a Presidential veto because it sought to impose a literacy test upon the stranger at our gates. When President Cleveland, in 1897, vetoed a bill imposing this test, he characterized it as "a radical departure from our national policy" of welcoming all who come to us "except those whose moral or physical condition or history threatens danger to our national welfare and safety." Now President Taft vetoes the Dillingham-Burnett Bill, which he admits "contains many valuable amendments to the present Immigration Law," solely because it includes among its provisions a literacy test which would shut out adults unable to read or write at least forty words in their native language. Altho the vetoed bill represents the conclusions of a special commission after an extended investigation, and was passed by a strong vote in both houses, the President's course wins much commendation from the press. "It was not only a courageous act; it was an act of calm deliberation and high intelligence," declares the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), which points out that "Mr. Taft took the ten days allowed by the Constitution for careful consideration of his duty, he heard

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MEXICO MAY PULL OUT TOO MANY TAIL FEATHERS.
—Heaton in the Chicago *Inter Ocean.*

READY FOR AN EMERGENCY.
—De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record.*

UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

both sides with judicial fairness, and, notwithstanding the admitted presumption that Congress had acted with wisdom, he found the argument against the measure too strong to be overcome."

For a formulation of his objections to the literacy test, the President referred Congress to a letter written by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor. In this letter Mr. Nagel points out that the literacy test would be difficult to apply and would add very materially to the expenses of the immigration bureau; and he declares that American workmen are unwilling to do the kind of work that aliens come over to do. He also writes:

"This exclusion would embrace, probably in large part, undesirable but also a great many desirable people, and the embarrassment, expenses, and distress to those who seek to enter would be out of all proportion to any good that can possibly be promised for this measure.

"My observation leads me to the conclusion that so far as the merits of the individual immigrant are concerned, the test is altogether overestimated. The people who come from the countries named [Southern Italy, Poland, Mexico, and Greece] are frequently illiterate because opportunities have been denied them. The oppression with which these people have to contend in modern times is not religious, but it consists of a denial of the opportunity to acquire reading and writing. Frequently the attempt to learn to read and write the language of the particular people is discouraged by the Government, and these immigrants, in coming to our shores, are really striving to free themselves from the conditions under which they have been compelled to live."

The bill was strongly endorsed by the American Federation of Labor, and found favor with the labor unions generally, according to the dispatches, because it would restrict the supply of cheap labor and keep up the wages of the American workingman. Secretary Morrison, of the Federation, assured President Taft that the literacy test was the "most practicable method of excluding undesirable immigrants." It has taken years of effort to reach the present high standard of wages in America, he declared, "and the flood of new immigrants is used to keep down this standard, particularly by manufacturing concerns and coal-mining companies." Among the papers which criticize the veto we find the Boston *Transcript* (Ind. Rep.) and *Journal* (Prog.), and New York *Tribune* (Rep.). *The Journal* regrets that the President has disapproved a measure "which represents the most thorough and complete study of the alien influx, and which was most ably framed to purify the stream of 1,500,000 a year of foreigners who have come to our gates," and continues:

"It afforded means for detecting and excluding the imbecile, the defective, the unfit, the stowaway, and the tuberculous. It took into account the enormous load of alien insane the burden of whose care the Federal Government is forcing upon the States. It paid heed to the millions now spent in the fight on tuberculosis. It recognized the saturation of cheap labor which the country faces to-day. All these things it dealt with wisely and with the fruit of bitter experience.

"The effect of the literacy test fixt in the bill has been immensely exaggerated in the Nagel veto. It is most important to the United States to-day that, in admitting aliens, it gets those who can enter with a reasonable certainty of keeping up the level of citizenship. The nation which finds the problem of the immigrant what it is to the United States to-day will fail in its duty if it does not minimize its work at the beginning. The immigrant question should be dealt with from the standpoint of this country and its inhabitants, not from that of the Europeans who wish to come in."

Among the larger number of papers which heartily approve the veto, on the other hand, we find the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.), *World* (Dem.), *Press* (Prog.), *Journal of Commerce* (Com.), *Evening Sun* (Ind.), and *Evening Post* (Ind.), the Boston *Herald* (Ind.) and *Advertiser* (Rep.), the Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.) and *Public Ledger* (Ind.), the Chicago *Record-Herald* (Rep.) and *News* (Ind.), the Washington *Star* (Ind.), *Post* (Ind.), and *Times* (Prog.), the Albany *Journal* (Rep.), the Syracuse *Post-Standard* (Rep.), the Louisville *Herald* (Ind. Rep.), the Cincinnati *Post* (Ind.), the Pittsburg *Dispatch* (Ind.), and the Baltimore *News* (Ind.). Says the Chicago *Record-Herald:*

"There is much opposition throughout the country to the literacy test, and the opposition is not confined to employers of labor who need muscle and endurance. Social workers, immigrant protective leagues, educators and moralists, deep students of the economic effects of immigration, are among the opponents of the test. It would not debar blackmailers, forgers, and other crooks, while it would certainly exclude thousands of honest, industrious, thrifty men and women who were unfortunate enough to be born and raised in communities that fail to provide even elementary educational facilities."

Literacy, remarks the New York *Times*, "is no better as a test of intelligence than it is of morality":

"In other words, to draw any sound conclusion as to mentality

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from literacy or illiteracy one must know whence the subject of inquiry came. If native of a country where educational facilities are cheap or free, the illiterate must have something very seriously the matter with his brain, and his stern exclusion from any land already quite sufficiently supplied with defectives would be fully justified. A second illiterate, if from a country ill provided or unprovided with schools for the particular class to which he belonged, might be of high natural intelligence and quite capable not only of learning to read but of becoming a good citizen."

The thing most needed now in connection with immigration, remarks the New York *Journal of Commerce*, "is not this kind of exclusion or restriction, but better means of distribution, so that the supply of labor will readily meet the demand, and the application of better tests in the admission of newcomers to the rights of citizenship after they are settled here." And in the New York *Press* we read:

"There are natural, normal tests for admitting aliens through our national gates and into our national family. They are considerations of morality, of bodily fitness, of capacity to be self-supporting and to add to the productive yield of the country. No man who can meet those moral, physical, and economic tests ought ever to be excluded from the chance both to contribute toward the welfare of this land and to enjoy his share of the benefits of his contribution."

PRISON CELLS FOR TRUST SINNERS

WITHIN TWO DAYS forty responsible men are found guilty of violating the criminal clause of the Anti-trust Act. Four days later, twenty-nine of these men, being officials or former officials of one corporation, are sentenced to serve terms in jail ranging from three months to a year.

This action in the Cash Register case serves notice on the country, declares the New York *Tribune*, here speaking for many of its contemporaries, "that a new stage has been entered upon in the prosecution of offenses against the antitrust statute," that "its teeth have been sharpened for use on individuals as well as on the corporate entities through which they operate." This, it may be mentioned, is the second case of jail sentences imposed for violation of the Sherman Law, the other being that of three heads of the "Turpentine Trust," whose appeal is pending in the Supreme Court. In view of the conviction of the "Bathtub Trust" heads by a Detroit Federal jury, and the subsequent imposition of fines by Judge Sessions, and of the conviction of the president and other officers of the National Cash Register Company by a Cincinnati jury and the subsequent imposition of jail sentences by Judge Hollister, the New York *World* thinks "it should never again be said by any one in authority that the criminal clauses of the Sherman Act cannot be enforced." And Federal District Attorney Henry A. Wise, of New York, remarks, "If Congress doesn't meddle with the Sherman Law, in ten years you will see men going to prison for offending against the Sherman Law as regularly as for any other offense." This the New York *Tribune* considers "a rational prophecy," and it observes:

"If it has been the custom of the trade to stifle competition and to conspire to injure rivals, nearly everybody realizes to-day that that custom has been put under the ban. Nobody can now violate the Sherman Act with any presumption of innocence or depend for acquittal on a mere assertion of benevolent economic intentions. The burden of proof that the intention was good is becoming every day more onerous, and the public hesitates more to draw any distinction between crimes against the law of free and equitable competition which are wrong in themselves and crimes which have merely been created by legislation. Both sorts of offenses are now clearly forbidden in the interest of the state, and both are likely to be punished hereafter without much discrimination. Persons who try to restrain competition for their own gain will do well to recognize that they are courting entertainment behind bars at the public expense. In fewer instances will they find consideration given to the theory that they are not criminals made by nature, but only criminals made by statute."

Not, of course, as the New York *Press* points out, that the public wants "business men sent to jail just for the fun of seeing them behind the bars." The trouble has been that the dissolution of offending corporations and the levy of fines have not seemed "to make much difference either to the corporations or to the public."

"But going to jail would make eminent business men stop violating the law. And now when it is seen that juries will convict whole boards of directors and long strings of other officials of corporations for violating the Sherman Law and that judges will sentence all of the convicted men to terms in jail, it is as sure as anything can be in this world of cause and effect that business men subject to prison penalties are going to stop violating the Sherman Antitrust Law, whether it is a good law or a bad law for the country, and whether its provisions are for men just or unjust."

The defendants in the National Cash Register case were indicted on February 22, 1912. This, the New York *Evening Post* explains:

"Was a criminal indictment, of which the counts alleged the driving of competitors from the trade by bribing their employees, injuring their credit, influencing transportation companies against them, cutting prices by illegitimate means, threatening suits for the purpose of harassing the business of rivals, organizing dummy competing corporations, and instigating suits against the patents of competitors for purposes of annoyance."

The evidence was detailed and voluminous. The jury found the defendants guilty on all counts of the indictment and last week, on February 17, Judge Howard C. Hollister sentenced John H. Patterson, president of the National Cash Register Company, to the maximum penalty of one year's imprisonment and a fine of $5,000, while twenty-eight other officials and employees of the company were given jail sentences varying from three months to one year, and were ordered to pay the costs of the prosecution. The case will be appealed. In passing sentence, Judge Hollister said:

"I must make your cases an example to others who are engaged in the same kind of business. The penalties I impose must stand out as a warning to those who would try to violate the law of the land in this manner.

"I have never heard of a legitimate concern having a competition department whose sole duties were not to sell goods, but to prevent the sale of goods by competitors. The only way that I can characterize them is to say that they were petty and mean. This concern made a cash register which was of such value to the business world that millions of dollars could have been made legitimately, and such methods would not have been needed."

The judge's words are commended, and even stronger language is used, by such dailies as the St. Louis *Republic*, Boston *Advertiser*, Charleston *News and Courier*, and the New York *Times* and *World*.

But that is not the way the news was received at Dayton, if we are to take the Dayton *Journal* as representative of opinion in the town made famous by the Wright brothers and the cash register. Here, we are informed, the verdict was received "with wide-spread indignation and general surprize," for—

"The citizenship of this community is thoroughly convinced that the prosecution of the N. C. R. by the Government was inspired and urged by interests and individuals seeking more of revenge than justice. . . . The prosecution granting that the N. C. R. officials were technical offenders, which we do not when taken into relation to the monster corporate abuses which the Government has either ignored, compromised with, or subjected to very profitable readjustment, reminds us of the policeman who wonders why he is not popular when he arrests a youngster for throwing snowballs and lets a pickpocket escape down a convenient alley.

"There are certain facts the people of Dayton will not forget.

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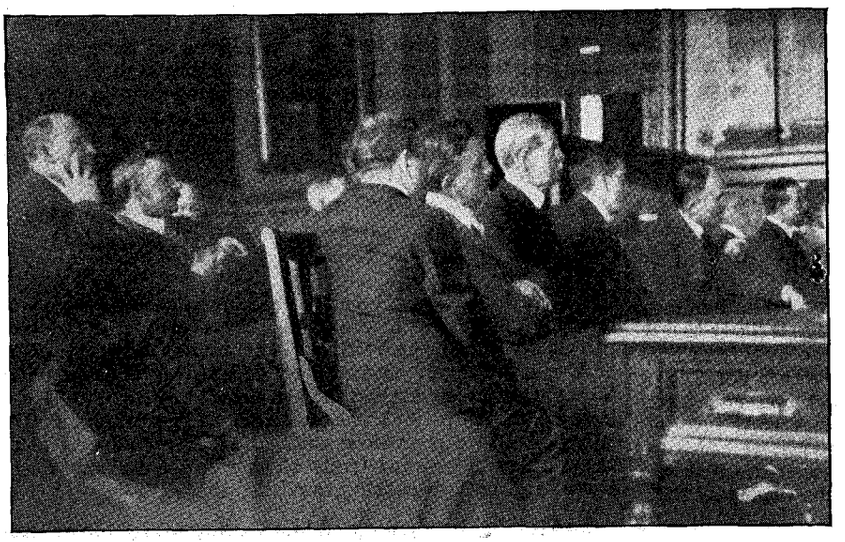
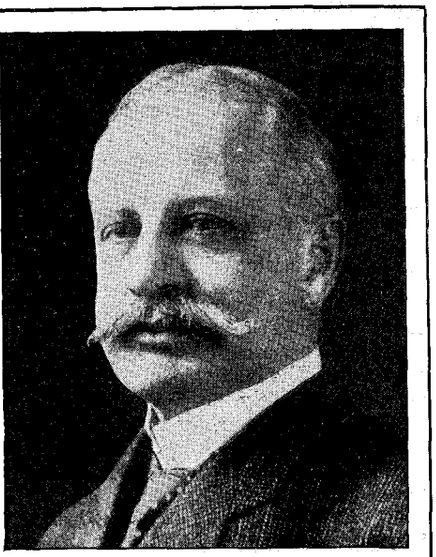


OFFICIALS OF THE CASH REGISTER COMPANY IN COURT.



JUDGE HOLLISTER, WHO SENTENCED THEM.

The gray-haired man sitting third from the reader's left in the front row is John H. Patterson, president of the Company.

The National Cash Register Company created the cash register, invented it, perfected it, and created a demand for it. And that once the National Cash Register was a national and international success, the company was harassed by imitators who infringed their patents and sought competition in scores of instances with inferior machines and insufficient capital and organization. By the unchangeable laws of competition they could not keep pace with the marvelous improvements and perfect organization of the N. C. R. For years the great Dayton industry was the object of all kinds of holdups to break down its business, the prey of grafters and schemers and financial sharpers. John H. Patterson and his associates had to fight and fight hard. If they had not, Dayton to-day would not have had the greatest industry of its kind in the world."

And outside of Dayton, there are those who see injustice in punishing Mr. Patterson for being "merely the victim of the modern competitive business system that he helped to create." Tho the Brooklyn *Eagle* does not indorse their view, it does find it "very easy to understand," in the light of certain facts which it states thus:

"John H. Patterson, twenty years ago, was known as the pioneer of cooperation in industry. He made his vast factories one great flower-garden. To do this artistically, he employed Olmsted, the greatest landscape architect of his time, to lay out plans. He established gymnasiums, rest-rooms, bathrooms, every possible comfort for the four thousand people he employed. There were lunch-rooms, and cooking classes, and night art classes, and high prizes for mechanical or business suggestions. He did more than this. He made it his effort to render Dayton a beautiful city and offered rewards for the best-kept homes and flower-gardens. He paid prevailing rates for labor, but would tolerate no closed shop. Into this Eden of decent, wholesome industry, the demon of union interference came. There were strikes long and bitter. Patterson would not yield an inch to compulsion, tho he had done so much voluntarily to make life worth living for his help. He could not be crusht. He was hardened. That this hardening affected his mental attitude toward the commercial methods for which he is now attacked is more than probable."

Tho the theory that "guilt is personal" now "appears to be acquiring substance and weight," yet there will remain, in the New York *Sun's* opinion, "a number of persons who may wonder whether these unfortunate men whose incarceration has been decreed are guilty of anything worse than what every business man attempts and who will ask if success is not the real but unacknowledged crime." The New York *Globe* also has a sobering reflection in the midst of the joy over this promised application of the "jail cure" for trust ills:

"It is not easy to defend sporadic and occasional enforcement of a law. There is an instinct in the human heart which says that there must be the same rule for all. In view of this feeling and of the undoubted fact that violation of Sherman Law principles is practically universal, it is difficult to hail the proceedings at Cincinnati as contributing in any material way to the solution of the trust problem."

PENSIONING MOTHERS

IN SPITE of a good deal of sincere opposition from charity workers and philanthropic organizations, the socialistic device of state "pensions" for indigent mothers is making remarkable headway in the legislatures and is being received with very general favor by the press. Illinois and Colorado have now in force State-wide mothers' compensation laws, while in Missouri a similar law, altho enacted by the legislature, applies only to Kansas City. In Milwaukee the plan is being tried on the initiative of the local county commissioner, and in many States the reform is being vigorously advocated and is at various stages on the road toward enactment. The situation is thus summed up by William Hard in *The Delineator* (New York) for January:

"It is advanced in the platform of the Progressive party in Missouri, as a demand for the extension of the Kansas City system to the rest of the State.

"It is advanced in the platform of the Republican party in Wisconsin, again as a demand for the extension of a local into a State-wide measure.

"It is advanced in the platforms of both the Republican and Democratic parties in California.

"Strong, organized movements in its favor have carried it far on its way toward adoption in Iowa, Ohio, Massachusetts, and New York. It has powerful and active advocates in Minnesota, Michigan, and Tennessee. The daily newspapers show that in nineteen other States it has risen at least to the level of serious talk."

Since the above was written "mothers' pensions" bills have been submitted in Washington, Indiana, and Utah.

Last September, says Mr. Hard, 150 children in Kansas City, 1,636 in Chicago, and 137 in Milwaukee were beneficiaries of this plan. The number of mothers drawing allowances in these three cities at that time was 600, and the sums paid amounted to about $12,000 a month.

The Illinois "Mothers' Compensation Law" was enacted in 1911. In November, 1912, a writer in *The World's Work* reported the following facts concerning its operation:

"The Cook County Juvenile Court, in the city of Chicago last summer, had some 327 mothers, with an aggregate of 1,200

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children, cared for on this plan." (Funds for Parents or Mothers' Pension Act.) It is costing the community an average of $5.75 per month per child, as against $10 per month per child under the old institutional plan. It will cost the State of Illinois this year about $100,000. Eventually, when enough mothers have learned about it, that figure, it is expected, will rise to $200,000. The State authorities have said that they don't care if it goes to $500,000. The contract with the mothers will be cheap at that. For it is counted on to diminish the bill for crime that is now costing Cook County alone $6,000,000 a year."

The same writer added:

"Working mothers and the consequent lack of care are what has sent many of the city children on the way toward failure in life. The child that doesn't have enough of his mother is likely to get that way. The institutional child, separated entirely from her, is more than likely to. Statistics from the Elmira Reformatory in New York State show that 60 per cent. of the inmates were brought up in institutions. Of four young men at the age of eighteen hanged in Cook County, Ill., early in 1912, all had been raised in charitable or reformatory institutions. The motherhood pension way is to form children by home raising so that they will not have to be reformed."

Colorado's Mothers' Compensation Law, which was put on the statute book at the recent election by a referendum vote of the people, does not differ materially from the Illinois law. It provides, writes George Creel in the Denver *Rocky Mountain News*, that "the State may award money to widowed and indigent mothers for the support of their children in the home." Mr. Creel, who, with Judge Ben B. Lindsey, was one of the chief sponsors of the bill, points out that "it is not only good Christianity, but good business." He says:

"For one-third of the money that it takes to keep a child in an institution, that child can be kept in the home. And who will say that a 'home' child is not better off than an 'institution' child?"

The last clause of the Colorado law provides that it "shall be liberally construed for the protection of the child, the home, and the State, and in the interest of public morals, and for the prevention of poverty and crime."

The Newark *Monitor* is inclined to think that the idea of State pensions for mothers "rests on sound social and business principles." A measure sanctioned by both sentiment and economy, it says, is at least worthy of careful study. The movement, remarks the Spokane *Spokesman-Review*, is "an expression of the new social consciousness," and "has taken firm hold on popular sympathy." Under the present system in Ohio, remarks the Columbus *Citizen*, the indigent mother whose husband has died or deserted her has choice of three things—

"1. She may give her children up, place them in an orphans' home, and go in the bleak desolation of bereaved motherhood about her dreary task of keeping body and soul together.

"2. She may strive to keep the children at home, and leave their lives to chance while she labors, away from them, 10, 12, 14 hours a day, returning only in time to place them in their beds.

"3. She may STAY AT HOME WITH THEM AND STARVE."

"We have waited long enough," exclaims *The Citizen*, for legislation to remedy these conditions.

The reason for the opposition of professional charity workers to mothers' pensions legislation, thinks the Philadelphia *Telegraph*,

"is the same that actuated the silversmiths of Ephesus, who cried out, 'Great is Diana of the Ephesians' for hours in an attempt to howl down Paul and laugh him out of court. Their craft was in danger. Out of every dollar given to charity about 25 cents ultimately reaches the beneficiaries. The other 75 cents is spent on the present wasteful methods of collection and distribution. This anomalous state of affairs would be ended if the courts administered funds which will not cost anything to collect and next to nothing to administer."

On the other hand, many editors are imprest by the report of C. C. Carstens, secretary of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, who investigated the working of mothers' pensions laws for the Russell Sage Foundation. Mr. Carstens not only finds the Illinois law very carelessly drawn, but he thinks that serious evils are produced by the measure at its best, especially in these two particulars:

"(1) in the greatly decreased interest of relatives, churches, and employers in doing their share since the public pension went into effect, a decrease shown in 51 out of the 100 cases studied; and (2) in the total incompetence of a large majority of the probation officers supposed to have supervision of the pensioned families."

To quote further from Mr. Carstens's report, which was published in *The Survey* (New York):

"The law was agitated for as a means of keeping children out of institutions, but the population of Chicago institutions was 125 greater for the six months ending June 30, 1912, than for the same six months in 1911, when there were no pensions. Families containing 1,700 children are being pensioned at a cost of nearly $12,000 a month. It is estimated that Chicago must spend $200,000 next year if the present pension policy, even with its unusually strict interpretation of the law, continues. . . . . .

"If social and economic conditions, upon careful inquiry, are found to be such that large groups of families are left in poverty or destitution, it were better that a plan of social insurance be adopted than that these families should, group by group, be added as dependents to our communities. Such plans of insurance against widowhood, unemployment, invalidity, or accident are now in vogue in England, Germany, and other European countries."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

SUGGEST changing the name of John Bull to Hen. Peck.—*Chicago News.*

LONDON Glaziers' Union has cordially endorsed the suffragettes.—*Wall Street Journal.*

DOWN in Mexico they won't stand even for a single presidential term.—*Philadelphia North American.*

"TUMULTY" somehow suggests a state of things at the White House for the next four years.—*New York World.*

A KANSAS college is teaching its girl students how to be good wives. But does it guarantee them positions?—*Cleveland Leader.*

THE chief consideration in the divorcing of the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific railroads seems to be the size of the alimony.—*Cleveland Leader.*

WISCONSIN legislators are investigating university fraternities. The next thing in order should be a committee on college yells.—*St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

PRESIDENT-ELECT WOODROW WILSON says he will put none but progressive men on guard. Now is the time to become a progressive.—*Mobile Register.*

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER collected a dividend of $9,907,680 the other day. It will come in handy to pay his first income-tax assessment.—*Philadelphia North American.*

MOST incomes are taxed to their capacity now.—*Wall Street Journal.*

GEN. PORFIRIO DIAZ has acquired the Mona Lisa smile.—*Birmingham Age-Herald.*

ALL the postmasters are in favor of a six-year Presidential term.—*Charleston News and Courier.*

Is the dictagraph in place? They are getting ready at Springfield to vote for two senators.—*Chicago News.*

"MAYOR SHANK, of Indianapolis, arrested for speeding." He'd better take Shank's mare next time.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

A "BLUE-SKY" law is one that will keep the little investor from being soaked with watered stocks.—*St. Louis Pioneer Press.*

PRUDENT citizens should remember that there is yet time to reduce their incomes so as to avoid the tax.—*New York Mail.*

"RUNNING" for the Presidency in Mexico looks like the nearest thing to perpetual motion yet discovered.—*Wall Street Journal.*

MARSE HENRY WATTERSON seems to be running alongside the Wilson band-wagon looking for a vacant seat.—*Washington Post.*

WE are ready to bet that the house of ladies and not the House of Lords is the real boss when it comes to home rule.—*Jacksonville (Florida) Times-Union.*

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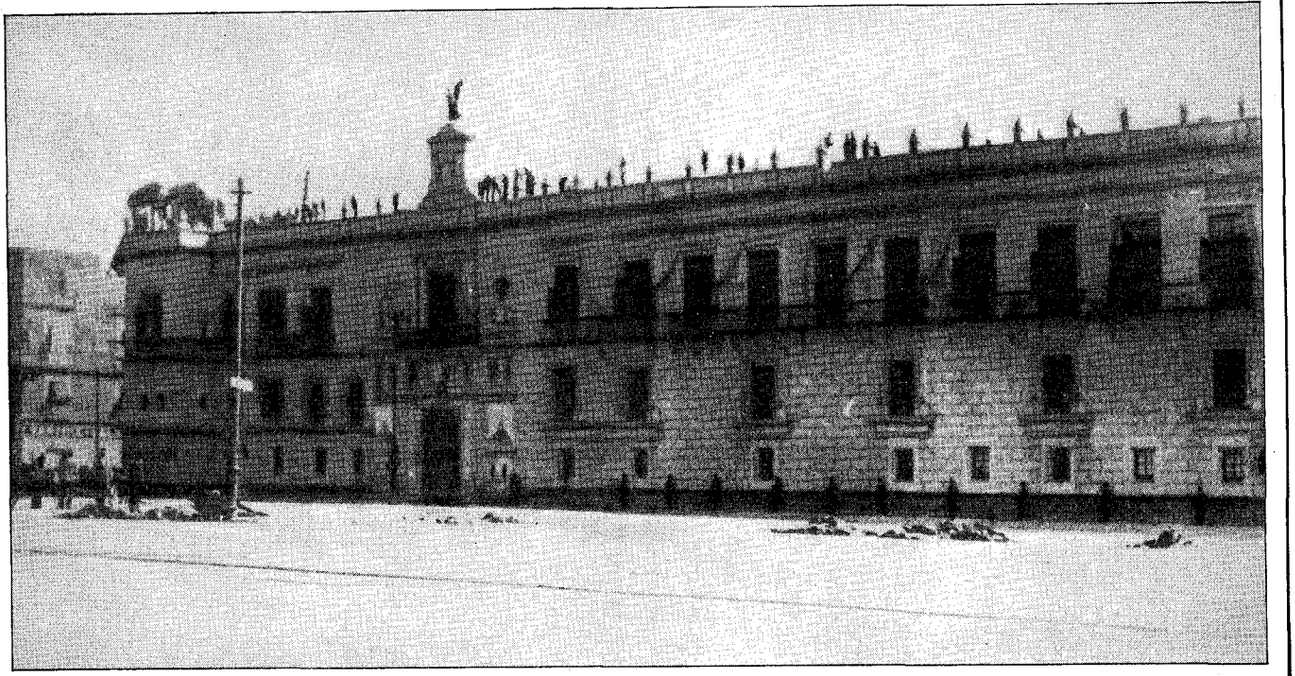
FOREIGN COMMENT



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MADERO'S HEADQUARTERS, THE NATIONAL PALACE,

Where General Huerta turned upon him, put him under arrest, and assumed the provisional presidency himself. Madero's troops are seen on the roof and the slain in the street. The Mexican press attribute Madero's fall to his misgovernment and incapacity.

MEXICAN PRESS ON MADERO'S FAILURE

THE MEXICANS THEMSELVES, if we may judge from the utterances of their press, are horrified at the bloodshed, the frightful catastrophes, the insane demolition of fine buildings, and the outrages wrought upon foreign inhabitants by the desperate fighting in the heart of their capital. Diaz is blamed for his par in the ruinous work, but Madero is considered primarily responsible, because his extravagance and misgovernment invited rebellion. The causes of the uprising are analyzed by the various papers, whose opinions we find in *The Mexican Herald*, and remedies are prescribed. But horror and shame run through the utterances of the whole Mexican press. Mexico was never completely subdued by the Maderist Government, and the country has been for years in a welter of murder and brigandage that show Madero's incapacity. Thus we read in the *Pais* (City of Mexico), an opposition organ, that the barbarities of the bandits rival those of the savages of Central Africa and are putting the country to shame in the eyes of the civilized world. We quote from this journal a passage which closes with a foreboding of annexation or occupation by the United States:

"With sadness and shame, we confess it—for to deny it would be absurd—in a brief period we have lost our prestige as a civilized nation. Covadonga, La Cima, Ticumán, and now Atlautla are names that constitute a stigma on our fame; they are blots more ignominious and repugnant than all that has been laid to the reproach of the Porfirian dictatorship; they are our testimonials of savagery, our gonfalon of Kaffirdom, worthy of floating over the virgin forests of Africa.

"What is to be done, what to be thought after this disaster, after this deed of shame, which, unfortunately, in foreign countries undeservedly affects the good name of the entire Mexican people? What will be said of us in France, cradle of the civilization of to-day? What in our mother Spain, to whose august old age such deeds bring dishonor? What in severe England? What in the other nations of Europe? And what will not be the outery of our neighbors to the North, who regard this country as a fit subject for conquest and almost conquered?"

A more practical statement of the situation is found in *The Universal* (City of Mexico), which enumerates the origin of Madero's troubles in these words:

"In our opinion, the causes are not far to seek; they can be grasped by any intelligence and summarized as follows:

"Non-fulfilment of revolutionary promises;

"Political incapacity;

"Transgressions of the law; and

"Unpatriotic ambitions.

"The first cause is evident, and yet it does not follow that the Government emanating from the revolution is to blame. We merely mention an undeniable fact, which has seriously impaired the bonds of union between government and governed, which has caused friction and contributed, more than anything else, to cause popular disappointment and discontent."

Madero rode into power on fine promises to relieve the poor and opprest, but failed to make good, we are told. The "non-fulfilment of revolutionary promises," which the people in general most resented was that relating to land proprietorship. They were led to believe, or at least they came to believe, that every man was to become a landed proprietor. To quote further:

"We can readily understand, considering the condition of popular enlightenment, that some of the promises were misunderstood and misinterpreted. But the fact remains that for the people, they were gospel truth, and, carried away by the spirit of enthusiastic democracy, our masses dreamed that, at the triumph of the revolution they were going to enter on the enjoyment of all the blessings of liberty and justice and to be placed in possession of extensive and productive estates, so that citizens of Maderista affiliation, who had supported the plan of San Luis, would become large landed proprietors. Who is to blame for the error? We do not pretend to discover nor have we any interest in doing so just now. Mr. Francisco I. Madero, leader of the revolution of 1910, has stated recently that he made no promises with regard to the distribution of land. This may be the case; but unfortunately the people believed that he did and cherished the seductive illusion of becoming landed proprietors through the magical influence of 'Sufragio Efectivo' and 'No

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Re-eleccion,' and on finding out that they were not going to become landed proprietors, and that the much-desired distribution of the land was not going to take place, and could not take place, they felt that they had been deceived, duped, fooled; and hence their anger and estrangement toward the Government from which they began to withdraw the moral support which nothing can replace."

Madero's position was impossible because he had alienated the best men in the country, says the *Pais*. It argues:

"It was impossible for Mr. Madero to change his policy, for he could not count upon the cooperation of those men who alone could keep the country to the path of safety and guide her once more on the way of peace and progress. For reasons which are well known, Mr. Madero broke off his political connection with the

OUR ONLY RECOGNITION, SO FAR.

Mr. Calhoun, our Minister to China, with President Yuan Shi-kai (center) and Mr. Ijuin, the Japanese Minister, at the President's New Year reception, the first under China's new calendar.

persons most prominent and capable, both among the revolutionaries as well as the group that were in sympathy with the ideals of 1910, and gave their adherence in good faith to the new triumphant régime. He behaved in the same way toward other eminent personalities, who, altho not allied with the Maderistas, yet, like them, carried on their banners promises of peace, of equality, and of justice which coincided with the passionate aspirations of the people."

Then it proceeds, in prophetic words since fulfilled in a sudden and sanguinary way:

"And if Mr. Madero finds it impossible or, at least, supremely difficult to win over the cooperation of those politicians most eminently fitted to direct public affairs, what steps can be taken for the advancement of the Republic? In the fatal position in which he finds himself, he can only call to his assistance, in a cabinet quite unsettled in opinion, either a set of new ministers recruited from the surviving members of his family, or some ring of irresponsible adherents. All the events that have already taken place unite in proving incontestibly that there is nothing to hope for in a change of ministry as likely to afford a solution for the tremendous crisis in which we find ourselves. . . . No, the solution of our political crisis is not to be found in a change of ministry unless there is also a presidential change."

DELAY IN RECOGNIZING CHINA

OLD MONARCHIES have always been slow to recognize new republics. This was the case with the United States, with the Spanish-American republics, and, in our own time, with Portugal. And now China comes forth only to meet with indifference on the part of many of the Powers when she asks to be received among the elect. It is true, says *The Republican Advocate* (Shanghai), the Government organ, "that the tone of general public opinion in the West, notably in the United States of America, Great Britain, and Germany, has been very friendly and sympathetic." But words and feelings will not avail. China wants deeds and actions. This writer allows, however, that there are many palpable obstacles in the way of attaining the desired consummation. There are "the conflicting interests" of the various governments in the Flowery Land to be considered. There is the Tibetan question, whose adjustment in its own favor the British Government insists upon as the *sine qua non* of recognition. Russia is working with might and main to absorb Mongolia. How can she recognize the Chinese Republic until her claims to Urga and the country of the Kalkas be formally allowed? Japan is likely to follow suit when Russia and Great Britain have finally granted or refused recognition, thinks *The Advocate*, but neither the Government of St. Petersburg nor that of London is likely to bestir itself until the vexed question of the Chinese loan be settled. Yet the Powers do not seem to see that leaving the new Republic in the doldrums damages their own interests along with those of Pekin. China, of course, as the clay pot floating down the diplomatic river of the world, in company with the iron pot of Western imperialism, must for the present time suffer most, but:

"It is apparent that the present state of affairs in China is no less a disadvantage to China than to the Powers concerned; for it must be admitted that had China been recognized earlier many of the vexatious political questions which are now confronting China as well as other interested Powers would not have advanced to the present acute stage that they have."

Of these difficulties the writer proceeds to give the following particulars, principally diplomatic and commercial:

"International negotiations as at present conducted are unnecessarily hampered by reason of their lacking the usual authority which could be accorded only by the recognition of the Republic as a responsible Government. What would prevent China from ignoring the treaties made to-day which the Powers themselves can not legally consider as effective by reason of the irresponsible and unofficial status of the present Government; and if diplomatic negotiations are conducted in the usual way, are not the Powers putting themselves in a false position through the absence of the very instrument which they deny to China; and which alone can give on all weighty questions of international politics their legal status?"

The delay of the Powers, adds this writer, "has been the cause of suspicion and distrust in the mind of Chinese" toward foreigners in general—"foreign devils," as they style these strangers. Moreover:

"The undesirable effects of withholding recognition are wider in their operations than the mere political and economic disadvantages which we have mentioned above; and those who have read the article of Mr. Wu Chao-chu on the Plea of Recognition can not but be imprest that the recognition of the Chinese Republic is no less a token of good will than a necessary and essential instrument for the enjoyment of common advantages by China and the nations at present having commercial interests in our country, and nothing can be more mutually harmful than the opinion which some misguided journalists unfortunately hold, that the withholding of recognition is a punishment to China alone; whereas the true fact of the matter is, that foreign nations must equally suffer thereby. Hence we fail to see any justifiable ground in the present attitude of the Powers, which can only damage the interests of both parties."

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POWER OF AN EMPEROR'S PEN

THE MERE NEWS that Francis Joseph has written a personal letter to Nicholas is the great event of the day in Europe. What was in the letter is a mystery, but as one newspaper exclaims: "That is of no importance, the main point is that the two sovereigns have come into personal contact." The fact is, as the slightest perusal of the European press reveals,

THE BEAUTY OF FRIENDSHIP.

RUMANIA (to Bulgaria)—"I hope you perceive the good friend behind me."

BULGARIA—"Perhaps you can also discern mine."

—*Kikeriki* (Vienna).

Austria and Russia are being pushed toward war by several vexing disputes that will not down. Montenegro is frantic to possess Scutari; Servia demands access to the Adriatic; Rumania claims a slice of Bulgaria; Austrian and Russian troops are at this moment massed along the frontier, and almost any hotspur lieutenant can precipitate hostilities. Once begun, heaven knows where it might end. But at the darkest hour the aged Austrian monarch sits down and writes an autograph letter to Czar Nicholas, and an almost audible sigh of relief rises from all Europe. For everybody knows that whatever the letter was, it was not a hostile letter, or it would never have been so written and sent to St. Petersburg by Prince Hohenlohe, closely related to Austrian royalty and *persona gratissima* at the Russian Court. Being a friendly letter, it means that thousands of women and children in Europe may not be widows and orphans just yet. The Vienna *Zeit* tells us that the immediate effect of the letter has been to stop mobilization in Russia and Austria-Hungary; and the London *Times* sees in it a sign that matters had got almost past help, but are now in a more hopeful state. It says:

"The causes of Austro-Russian discord lie deep and involve questions bearing upon the future development, if not upon the internal structure, of the two States. No living man is more profoundly aware of these difficulties than the Emperor Francis Joseph, and none has a keener sense of the political and dynastic expediency of not allowing them to degenerate into conflict. Hence, doubtless, his personal intervention at a moment when his Ministers and diplomatists were at the end of their Latin. The fact of his intervention is the surest pledge that it will not be unsuccessful and that it will establish foundations upon which uncrowned statesmen may cautiously build."

The *Hamburger Nachrichten* makes these guesses at the contents of the note:

"There are many possible communications in it, which we will briefly enumerate. It is quite conceivable that Francis Joseph would like to draw a little closer to the Czar, in order to obtain a standpoint for working upon Bulgaria and inducing that kingdom to be more amenable in its treatment of Rumania. It is well known that Rumania and Austria-Hungary are very closely united, and Vienna is extremely anxious to see the Bulgarian-Rumanian dispute brought to a happy conclusion. It would perhaps be nearer the truth to surmise that the autograph letter of Francis Joseph discusses the question of demobilizing the Russian and Austrian troops on the frontier. As is well known, the increasing expansion of her military forces would be soon brought to an end if Austria-Hungary had her will, for it lays a heavy burden on the land, as regards agricultural operations, as well as on the people."

The Vienna *Reichspost*, said to be the organ of that fiery hotspur, Grand Duke Francis Ferdinand, heir-apparent, hazards this conjecture:

"The London Conference is over, but the differences of opinion between Austria-Hungary and Russia still exist. The dispute about the Albanian frontier has reached a stage where conferences are powerless to mitigate its danger. It may be that what these conferences failed to accomplish can be effected by a short autograph letter of our Emperor."

In the reconciliation of the Powers through their monarchs, a method largely promoted by the personal influence of the late Edward VII. of England, much is being done for peace in

THE BAYARD OF BUCHAREST.

RUMANIA (politely to Bulgaria)—"I am sure, dear old friend, you will wish to recompense me for not stabbing you from behind in the previous bout; and I am therefore proposing to anticipate your kindness by making off with your coat." —*Punch*.

Europe, we are told, and the *Gaulois* (Paris) sees in the way the Emperor of Austria has swept aside all intermediaries, plenipotentiaries, and delegates to write an autographic letter and send it by a special courier, a favorable omen for the future:

"Europe has learned a lesson and has prudently abstained

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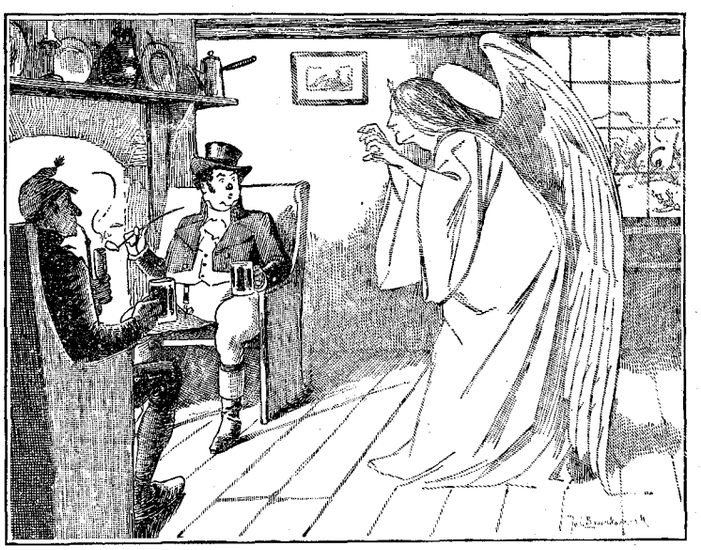
from hindering by force the hostile meeting which was felt to be necessary. Like a good policeman, Europe confines her activities to her own beat. In the meantime she is careful not to take part in the dispute. The most serious peril would result from the eventuality of a one-Power intervention. The further mobilization of Austria is restrained by Germany; Russia is restless, but at a critical moment the Emperor Francis Joseph writes a personal letter to the Czar; the monarchs of the three nations whose intentions have caused us many anxious thoughts show themselves willing to rein in their ambitions. I do not know what Francis Joseph wrote to Nicholas II.; that is of no importance; the main point is that the two sovereigns have come into personal contact; this shows that they are anxious to dissipate the misunderstandings which have arisen between their governments; William II., we are assured, is working for pacification; our Ambassador at Berlin, Mr. Jules Cambon, is in daily and continuous intercourse with Wilhelmstrasse; England and France are more closely united than ever in a common diplomatic endeavor to maintain peace.

"We have Albania, then Scutari, then Silistria, then Armenia —formidable problems which, as all must allow, have not yet been solved. But a strong desire for peace hovers over all these events, and we must believe in its final victory."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ENDING THE ANGLO-GERMAN RIVALRY

A PEACE OMEN of the first importance appears in the probable cessation of the mad naval race that has racked England and Germany in recent years. When the present British Ministry came into power a proposal was made to Germany by the First Lord of the Admiralty, and repeated last year, to set a fixt limit to the proportionate building of ships by the two countries. Germany refused the offer and would come to no entente or agreement, altho many of her people were living in the most distressing poverty, eating dogs, horses, and other animals in Berlin and in the country, crusht under the weight of those excessive taxes which were lavished on the building of enormous and apparently unneeded vessels of war. England was also feeling the pinch, and both countries seemed to have entered into a race toward bankruptcy. Yet Britain has always been ready to moderate her naval expenses if Germany would reduce hers; only stipulating the right to maintain sufficient superiority to meet a possible combination of two Powers. For years Germany would not agree to remain inferior, but now seems to be recognizing the justice of England's position, if we are to believe the *Lokal Anzeiger* (Berlin), in which we read that Admiral von Tirpitz, head of the Imperial Navy, has accepted the ratio of 16 to 10 on behalf of his Government, and is endorsed by the Chancellor. This is taken as ending the dreadnought contest. It was not long ago, continues the Berlin paper, that the Admiral held exactly the contrary view, and declared: "Germany has nothing to consider in her naval law and budgets, but her own particular requirements." We learn from the *Anzeiger* that the standard originally proposed by England has been accepted, and against her sixteen, Germany is to build ten vessels. Commenting on the new agreement, the Berlin *Vossische Zeitung* writes:



JOHN BULL AND MICHEL.

PEACE.—"If you two gentlemen are such good friends of peace, why don't you do something to stop the fight outside?" —*Amsterdammer.*

"While we need not exaggerate the importance of this naval entente, as far as concerns questions of world politics or of any change in the grouping of the Powers, it is nevertheless with lively satisfaction that we see the elimination of one of the most serious causes of reciprocal distrust. We hope that the way is now opened for further union and that little by little such friendship may be reestablished between the two great civilized peoples as will become a guaranty for the development of the two peoples and the maintenance of peace."

That the Imperial Chancellor once took an attitude diametrically opposed to the present motion of Admiral von Tirpitz is stated by the *Berliner Neueste Nachrichten:*

"The Chancellor decreed, in one of his finest speeches, that a navy built on the basis of 16 to 10 would be absolutely impossible. To-day he has discovered the squaring of the circle. What has caused the German Government thus abruptly to accept an offer so recently rejected by it?"

The Paris *Figaro* connects the charge with recent events in the Near East and observes:

"One naturally asks whether the important concession made by Germany to England to-day has not a close connection with the events recently occurring in Eastern Europe, and especially with the letter of the Emperor Francis Joseph to the Czar."

The London *Times* hails with something like joy the proposal of Admiral von Tirpitz, but is not sure that it will be ratified by the Reichstag. "The declaration of the Chancellor is of immense importance," says the London *Daily Chronicle*, "the great point is that Germany acknowledges our superiority." "It will be a relief to the whole civilized world," declares the London *Daily Mail*, and all the London papers join in similar expressions. The Berlin dailies are equally well satisfied. "We hope that we shall advance from words to acts," remarks the *Berliner Tageblatt*, adding, "the object is not to decrease our naval expenses, but to keep them from augmenting."

An end to the fatal international heckling and backbiting is foreseen by the London *Daily Chronicle*, which goes on:

"Anglo-German rivalry has had bad effects everywhere; the Budgets of all the great Powers have felt it. With its disappearance the relief will be general and welcome, and in the new era which we hope is heralded the forces working for world-peace will receive a still more powerful support and reinforcement."

Canadian naval policy, too, may be affected by the new naval entente, declares the London *Daily News*. Laurier's instead of Borden's plan may be safer for England, for an independent Canadian fleet will be able to assist the mother country without interfering with the building of her navy in proportion to that of Germany:

"The German authorities, precisely because they announce their fleet as intended for defense, could not count the local navies of the Dominions under local control as additions to the British Navy or in any way increasing the potential danger to German security. German naval apprehensions must be wholly European, and the Dominion navies are wholly extra-European. It follows, therefore, that Canada would be doing the best for herself and for this country and for the peace of the world if, instead of presenting three battleships to the British Navy, she followed the example of Australia and developed a local navy of her own."

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DR. FRIEDMANN'S TREATMENT FOR TUBERCULOSIS

THE CURE for tuberculosis announced by Dr. Friedmann, of Berlin, has attracted wide notice, not only because of its reputed efficiency—all "cures" have that in the public press at the outset of their careers—but also because its author is apparently holding his tongue more successfully than the authors of cures are wont to do. If this is merely to avoid sensational publicity, Dr. Friedmann's motive is most worthy, tho he can scarcely be called successful; if it is with the idea of exploiting his discovery for personal gain, it may be successful, but is hardly worthy. Some of the medical journals apparently think that there are impressive possibilities in the Friedmann treatment. A leading editorial in *The American Journal of Surgery* (New York, February) says in substance:

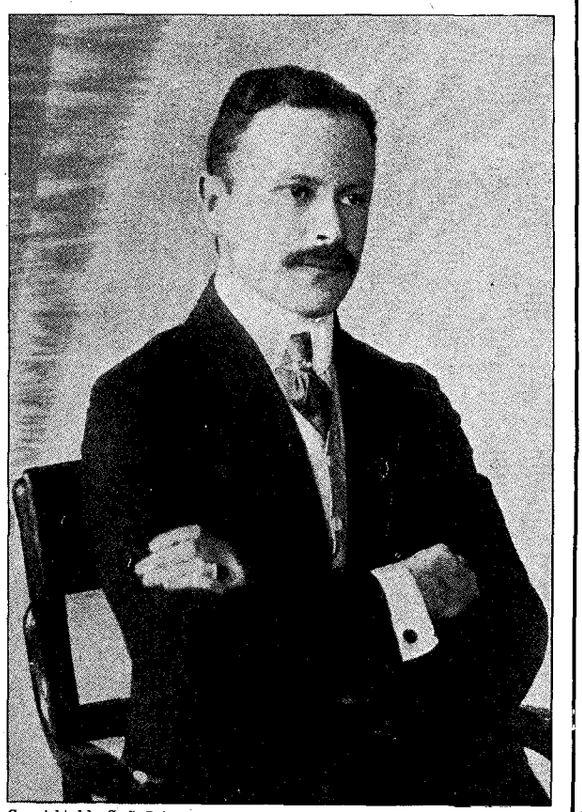
"Like most investigators who have sought vaccines for bacterial infections, Friedmann came to the conviction that the most potent curative and immunizing powers lie in the living bacterial organism itself, and not in the dead organism, as used in the method of Wright and his school. After many years of observation and experiment, Friedmann finally obtained a stock of tubercle bacilli, which by repeated culture and passage through animals became entirely avirulent for the human organism. Under pressure, Friedmann admitted in the discussion that his bacillus was derived from one of the cold-blooded animals, the turtle.

"After demonstrating by injections into animals and even into himself that living vaccines derived from this bacillus were entirely harmless, he began to inject these vaccines into patients afflicted with various forms of tuberculosis. These injections are repeated at intervals of a few weeks, as many as half a dozen being sometimes administered.

"The remedy has now been used by Friedmann and his workers the past year or two in 1,182 cases of pulmonary and surgical tuberculosis. Friedmann offers no statistics, he merely states that after one, two, or more injections, all cases of tuberculosis, except those far advanced, are completely cured. As proof of his claims, he merely contented himself by presenting in the course of his address a number of cured cases, the recital of which is highly impressive.

"It is only a short step from cure to immunization, and Friedmann has already started on this problem on an extensive scale. He has thus far vaccinated 335 children, ranging from the newly-born to the age of three years. Most of these children had tuberculous surroundings, and altho some of the children were injected over a year ago, in not one has tuberculosis developed.

"Friedmann's address is naturally tinged by copious optimism and enthusiasm and affords very little opportunity for a well-balanced judgment of his work. That is why we followed the discussion of his paper with perhaps greater interest than his original thesis. The expressions of those who took part in the discussion may be grouped in four classes: first, the enthusiastic; second, praising with reservations; third, mildly critical; fourth, expectantly conservative. It is interesting to note that, with one or two exceptions, those who praised the remedy were those who had actually used it. No one deliberately said that the remedy was of no avail. The largest part of the criticism came from the laboratory workers, such as Citron. These directed their main attacks upon what to us seems the weakest part of the exposition, the admission by Friedmann that animals immunized by his vaccine did not recover, as was to be expected, altho they lived more than twice as long as those that were not immunized. Others criticized Friedmann, some rather bitterly, because he refused to divulge the details of his remedy and his methods. To our mind, Friedmann was fully justified in his course. Had he reserved the remedy to his own use, the case would be different. He freely gave the remedy, however, to a large number of clinicians in Berlin. We need only think of the possibilities of injudicious preparation and administration by both well-meaning and unprincipled persons to appreciate that Friedmann is perfectly right in keeping the secret to himself until his method is placed on a surer footing. Ehrlich keeps the preparation of Salvarsan a secret, but we have heard of no criticism of his action. At all events Friedmann promises a detailed publication in the near future.



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DR. FRIEDRICH FRIEDMANN.

His remedy is praised most warmly by those who have actually used it, while the criticisms come mainly from laboratory workers, who find a weak point in his experiments on animals.

"Our own impression from the entire debate is that Friedmann has enunciated a principle of far-reaching consequence and has probably discovered a remedy that influences tuberculosis favorably. The probability is also very strong that Friedmann claims too much. We confess that to us the tone of Friedmann's remarks, both in his address and in his discussion, was somewhat disappointing, in its cock-sureness. He seems to lack the poise and self-criticism of an investigator carrying a large message. We feel sure that his words would carry more weight had he been more temperate. Despite this, his address has imprest us as no medical discovery made in the past year has done."

LABELING POLLUTED WATER—Water unfit for drinking will hereafter be publicly placarded in Springfield, Mass. The local Board of Health has passed an ordinance requiring that pipes, faucets, and other outlets from which unfiltered river water is obtained for fire protection and industrial uses be provided with placards of warning and painted a brilliant red. Says *The Engineering Record* (New York, February 1):

"In this way it is hoped to prevent people from drinking the contaminated water and reduce the mortality from typhoid fever and kindred enteric diseases. The ordinance, in fact, goes a step further and requires that pails and similar utensils for containing the river water be marked with the red danger-sign. As for the placards at the faucets, they bear the legend 'Warning! Polluted Water,' in letters at least 1 inch in height and are inscribed in several languages. The Springfield Board of Health is to be commended for the action it has taken. Duplicate systems of water supply, one for domestic and the other for

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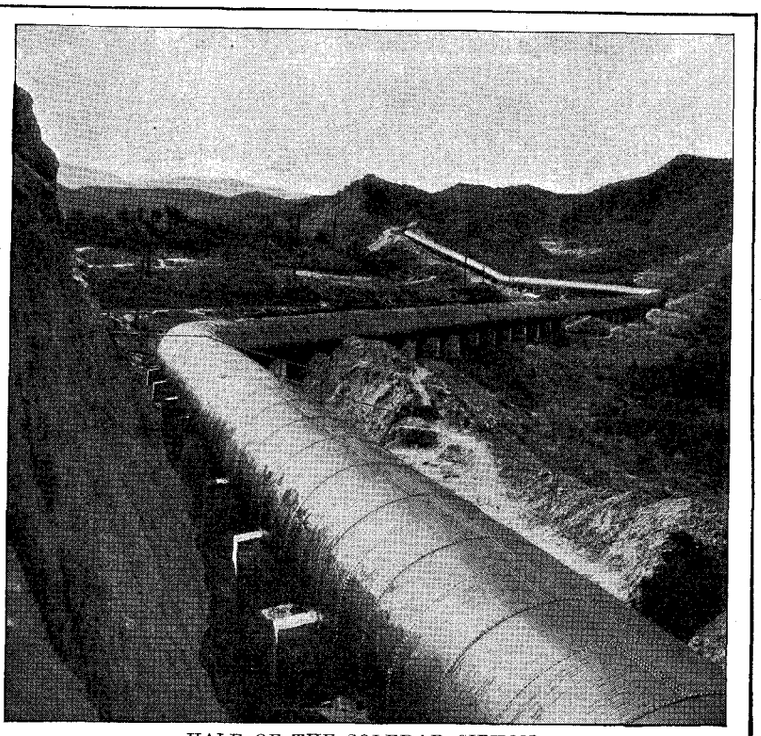
industrial use, are not uncommon in cities where there are large numbers of mills and factories, as at Springfield. That city is supplied with filtered water for domestic use, but it is difficult to make ignorant mill-hands, many of them foreigners, appreciate the danger of using the impure river water by telling them of the risks they take. The painting and placarding of the faucets, however, should act as a much needed deterrent in the promiscuous use of such water. It may not be out of place, however, to suggest that factory owners are certainly under a moral obligation to place a safe supply of drinking water within convenient reach of their employees. No man will drink impure water from choice, unless the pure supply is inconveniently located. This point is well worth the attention of factory executives who are in harmony with the spirit of the law in addition to conforming to its very letter."

NINE MILES OF SIPHONS

NINE MILES of the 246 in Los Angeles' new aqueduct consist of huge inverted siphons, carrying the water across valleys from one mountain range to another or from tunnel to tunnel. It is claimed by the engineers that no other project has ever used so much steel piping of large diameter, and that siphoning on such a large scale or for such long distances has not been attempted elsewhere. Two of the longest sections are each nearly a mile and a half in length, and there is a third important section that is almost a mile long. The remaining siphons that complete the total mileage vary in lengths from several feet to about one-half mile. The longest section across Jawbone Cañon is 8,135 feet long, and 7 to 10 feet in diameter. It weighs 3,243 tons, and, considering the weight of the metal and the size of the pipe, is probably the most noteworthy in the world. The next longest section, the Soledad siphon, 8,060 feet long, and 11 feet in diameter, is the largest pipe ever used for siphoning. A four-passenger automobile, with the top raised, was driven through a section of it without grazing. The third siphon crosses Deadman Cañon. Says *The Inventive Age* (Washington, February):



HALF OF THE SOLEDAD SIPHON.

This siphon is 8,060 feet long and 11 feet in diameter. A four-passenger automobile, with the top raised, can go through the pipe without grazing it.

"The steel used in the construction of these siphons is purchased from eastern companies for $1.44 per hundredweight. The steel, more than one-half inch thick, is built up in 30-foot sections at the factory and shipped in this condition, each of these sections making a full carload in weight. In order to get the benefit of carload rates on the steel, less than one-half inch thick, it is usually purchased in plates, which are rolled and punched but not riveted together. These plates are 'nested' together on the cars, and after their receipt at the aqueduct are erected by day labor, under direction of the city of Los Angeles. . . . . .

"The entire conduit line of this aqueduct, 246 miles in length, extending from its source in the Sierra Nevada Mountains to the distributing point, comprizes, in addition to the nine miles of siphons, 22.2 miles of unlined canal, 164.23 miles of concrete-covered conduit, 10.11 miles of tunnel through earth, 18.24 miles of tunnel through rock, 1.8 miles of steel flume, 7.5 miles of reservoir length, and 12.5 miles of natural rocky bed of stream in a steep cañon.

"The aqueduct will cost a little in excess of $23,000,000, and is designed to supply the city of Los Angeles with water for a possible population of two million, aside from developing about 150,000 horse-power of electrical energy, which will be either sold or utilized by the city. It will furnish a supply of about 300,000,000 gallons of water daily, and until the city of Los Angeles shall require the entire supply, a large quantity of the water will be sold for irrigation purposes."

ELECTRIC DANGERS

DEATHS FROM LIGHTNING in this country were placed at 700 to 800 a year in an article recently quoted in these pages; deaths from other forms of electricity would, no doubt, make the total much higher, and as many of these fatalities are due to ignorance and carelessness, a discussion of electric dangers in *Le Temps* (Paris, January 23), by Mr. L. Houllevigne, deserves quotation and wide perusal. We should, he says, distrust even the mildest currents; and, in fact, death from discharges of less than 110 volts are more frequent than is generally believed. He goes on:

"For instance, a cook, at Geneva, with moistened hands, grasped an electric lamp with one hand, while, with the other, she started to draw water from the pipes. Scarcely had she touched the faucet when she was killed by shock. Another accident, still more recent: on January 7 last, at Rive-de-Gier, a young man of 20 years was electrocuted by grasping a 120 volt lamp, and the papers state that death was almost instantaneous despite the efforts of four physicians. Conclusion: never indulge in jerry installations, with cheap, poorly insulated conductors, and if, despite precautions, you feel a prickly sensation on touching your portable lamp at any point, avoid grasping it with the full hand, especially with moist hands. When you are in your bath, do not handle the electric lamp that gives you light. The danger is not very great, but there is just a chance that you would be sent to your fathers.

"The experiments of Weiss and his assistants have enabled us to compare the respective behaviors of the alternating and the direct current. The alternating is four times as deadly as the direct—that is, only one-quarter intensity of it is required to kill. On the other hand, it might be thought that the danger would increase with the number of alternations, but this is not so, at least for the periodicities used in the industries; varying the frequency from 11 to 75 per second makes no appreciable difference in the results.

"But altho the continuous current presents less immediate danger, it may produce more lasting effects; it provokes, in the body traversed by it, actual electrical decomposition; the products are transported to the extremities, and this internal galvanoplasty . . . may cause incurable injuries. Here is a case quoted by Mr. Weiss: 'A man in the service of Professor Terrier had been burned electrically in the hands, the continuous

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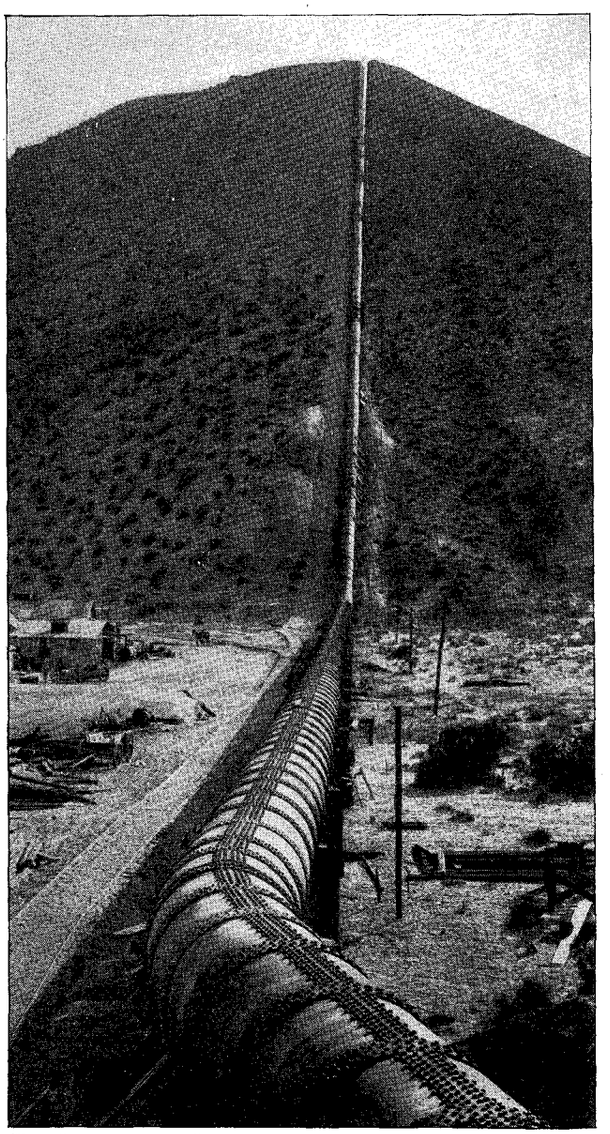
current having passed from one hand to the other. These burns seemed not to be serious and healed well, but the victim, tho apparently cured, complained of strange weakness in the arms. Electrical treatment did no good, and atrophy, which could not be prevented, continued until there was complete incapacity to work.'"

The most effective preventive of electric accidents is education, the writer thinks. Children are taught not to go near ponds or to lean over cliffs; later they are taught, perhaps, how to handle firearms, and still later, possibly, how to take care of themselves among moving machines. Dr. Weiss formulates three sets of rules, addrest respectively to workers, the public, and to children. Those who are to rescue endangered persons require special directions. We read:

"We must not lose sight of the fact that for tensions exceeding 6,000 volts, rescue is always dangerous, and that the least negligence may bring about a catastrophe. It is an absolute rule that the rescuer, if he desires to disengage the victim, that is, to enter into contact with one of the poles of the current, must be perfectly insulated from the ground; he should place himself on an insulating floor which may easily be made by supporting boards or a table on reversed dishes or glasses, or even on thick glass bottles, placed on the ground. These things must all be planned beforehand if one is to be ready to do them at the desired moment."

But man-made electricity is not so deadly as the thunderbolt. Lightning kills 50 persons annually in France, Mr. Houllevigne tells us, while electric accidents kill only 25 to 30. To avoid danger, stay at home; most of the deaths from lightning take place outdoors. If overtaken by a storm in open country, keep away from trees and from wire fences. The adage has it that "lightning does not strike twice in the same place"; but in reality, Mr. Houllevigne notes, the discharge often seems to pick out favorite localities, on which it falls time after time. He says:

"On reflection, this is explicable; the storm always consists of a whirl or cyclone, and it is very possible that electricity may be developed by the rotation, as it is in the old forms of electrical machines by the movement of glass disks. But it is always the case that cyclones are not formed at random; they appear at the bottom of certain depressions, in gorges, and at the entrance of valleys; that is to say, at spots where the conflict of opposing winds is able to develop a whirling motion. Thus, in towns, little whirlwinds continually form at definite street-corners. . . . Once formed, the whirl is carried along by the wind, and as each place has its dominant winds, certain storm-paths are frequently reproduced. This fact was investigated in 1873 by Mr. A. Poincaré, the father of our new President."



Illustrations by courtesy of "The Inventive Age," Washington, D. C.

THE JAWBONE SIPHON.

It is 8,135 feet long and 7 to 10 feet in diameter, probably the most noteworthy in the world.

THE CANADIAN QUAKE OF 1663

NOTEWORTHY CHANGES in topography resulted from the violent Canadian earthquake of 1663. The contemporary accounts tell of wonderful things—the fall of mountains and the vanishing of waterfalls. They bear on their face strong evidence of exaggeration, and, as such, modern geologists have not given them much credence: but now Benjamin Sulte, a recent student of the region, finds everywhere evidence that the old accounts in the Jesuit Relations and elsewhere were accurate. The seat of the shock, we are told in *Cosmos* (Paris, January 2), was the lower valley of the Saint-Maurice, the principal tributary of the St. Lawrence, after the Ottawa and the Saguenay, where it descends from a syenite plateau to the plain of the greater stream. This descent, if we are to credit the old descriptions, was formerly over a fall quite comparable with Niagara, but now much reduced in height and importance. That this reduction was due to the quake of 1663, the old accounts asserted and Mr. Sulte believes. Says the writer in *Cosmos* of this extraordinary seismic disturbance:

"The earth rose visibly more than a foot, 'leaping and rolling like agitated waves.' The consequence of these shocks was a complete modification of the topographic aspect of the region, as is well shown by a letter written from Trois-Rivières during the summer of 1663 by the venerable Mother Mary of the Incarnation, founder of the Ursulines of Quebec. 'We see,' she says, 'new lakes where none were before; we see no longer certain mountains that were swallowed up. Several falls were smoothed out; several rivers no longer flow. The earth is closed up in some places and has opened at others into bottomless gulfs. Finally, there is such a confusion of overturned and buried woods that we see now fields of more than 1,000 arpents quite cleared and looking as if freshly cultivated, where a little before were nothing but forests.'

"Of all these changes Sulte has found traces . . . of which the most striking is surely not the complete disappearance, but the profound transformation, of the first of the four falls of which mention has already been made.

"This fall, 'so renowned'— . . . this Niagara, according to the expression of Mr. Sulte—is now, if not 'quite flattened out' as Mother Mary says, at least reduced to a much smaller degree of importance. . . . . The second of the falls also underwent considerable change in 1663; it is at present only a strong and swift rapid. As for Chaouinigan, it is to the earthquake of 1663 and the consequent lowering of Saint-Maurice, that this celebrated fall in the environs of Montreal, over 150 feet high, incontestably owes a good part of its present importance and grandeur."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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BERGSON'S NEW IDEA OF EVOLUTION

WHY DO RABBITS have long hind legs? Imagined answers to this question enable Dr. Hervey W. Shimer, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, to discriminate cleverly among the four schools into which he divides modern students of biology. This he does in an article contributed to *The Popular Science Monthly* (New York, February). Evidently the rabbit's long legs enable him to get away from his enemy, the fox. They are indispensable to life as he lives it. Was it planned in the beginning that as the fox grew swifter, so should the rabbit, thus preserving a proper balance between them? If you believe this, you are a teleologist. Did the rabbit's long hind legs arise from the exercise he gave them, generation after generation, in running away from the fox? This is what the disciples of Lamarck, Darwin's great predecessor, believe. Obviously this would involve the inheritance of muscular size and strength acquired by exercise, which Darwin and his school deny. Is the rabbit long-legged simply because the short-legged members of his race were all caught and eaten by foxes long ago? Then the Darwinians, with their doctrine of selection, are correct. Here long-leggedness is not regarded as an acquired characteristic, and so it is proper, they say, to suppose it inheritable, as it doubtless is.

Now comes a fourth view of the matter, which, like teleology, postulates a vital impulse to begin with, but, unlike teleology, believes that this impulse follows no prearranged plan. In its progress it must reckon with environment and with selective forces; so that this view of evolution partakes of the nature of all the three theories outlined above. This is Bergson's "creative evolution," a compound of creationism, Darwinism, and Lamarckism. Dr. Shimer does not elucidate it by carrying forward his rabbit illustration, but if he had done so, it would be doubtless somewhat in this wise: As the development of the fox proceeded, it became necessary that he should increase in speed in order to get food. The creative impulse, therefore, steered his development in this direction. But it became likewise necessary for the rabbit, if he was to live, to get away from the fox. Hence the creative impulse lengthened his legs. Says Dr. Shimer:

"Life, according to this view, is like a shell bursting as it flies, each fragment again bursting, and so on. The life impetus is thus continually dividing. Just as the way a shell bursts depends both upon the explosive force of the powder and the resistance of the metal surrounding it, so the direction of life depends upon the unstable balance of tendencies which it bears within itself and the resistance it meets with from inert matter. It is as if the vital impetus were trying to graft on the invariableness of matter the largest possible amount of instability.

"According to the view of creative evolution, then, environment is a force evolution must reckon with, but not its cause, as with the mechanists, while adaptation of the organism to its environment will explain the sinuosities of the course of evolution, but not the general direction and still less the cause of the movement itself. . . . . .

"Consciousness, as used by Bergson, is not limited to self-consciousness, but is the kind of consciousness that Jennings in his 'Behavior of Lower Organisms' is inclined to believe is possest by all animals from the highest to the lowest. Bergson relates it to mobility. 'The humblest organism is conscious in proportion to its power to move freely.'

"The elements into which a tendency splits do not possess the same power to evolve. The truly elementary tendencies continue to evolve, leaving behind the residual, split-off tendencies. This is illustrated in the development of the plant kingdom, where it is the carbon-fixers which carry on the main line of evolution. . . . . .

"Bergson . . . makes intellect and instinct divergent instead of linear characteristics. Intellect is not derived from instinct, but they are both present in all life. The former is emphasized by the vertebrates, reaching its culmination in man; the latter is especially developed by the arthropods and finds its highest expression in the Hymenoptera—bees, wasps, and ants. The awakening from torpor could be effected in two ways: life, *i.e.*, consciousness launched into matter, could fix its attention either upon its own movement or upon the matter it was passing through, and it would thus be turned either in the direction of intuition or of intellect. Apparently, on the side of intuition consciousness could not go far; it found itself so restricted by its envelop that intuition had to shrink into instinct, *i.e.*, to embrace only that portion of life upon which its continued well-being depended. Instinct is a prolongation of the life principle (vital impulse). We call that the life principle which in a living body coordinates the thousands of cells to work toward a common end and to divide the labor of feeding, reproduction, and preservation among them, but we call that instinct which causes the bees of a hive to work toward a common end, and to divide the labor of feeding, reproduction, and preservation among them."

Such is instinct, according to Bergson. But, on the other hand, consciousness, also a manifestation of the vital impulse, manifests itself in free, creative activity. Man shows it in the creation, improvement, and pursuit of ideals. He follows no prescribed path; he is free to choose, except that he may not go contrary to the broad course of evolution, which is the direction of flow of the vital impetus. To quote further:

"While consciousness (vital impetus) is thus creation and choice, it is also memory. Beings advance in time, treading, as it were, upon a carpet which they weave with whatever colors and texture they wish, but they are ever rolling this carpet up behind them and carrying it with them. Thus all of the past is preserved, tho not, indeed, all as self-conscious memories. It is this whole past which, 'gnawing into the future, swelling as it advances,' Bergson calls duration. . . . . .

"Thus instead of a finalistic or a mechanistic universe with its course known or foreseeable, Bergson postulates one creating itself endlessly along an indeterminable course, constantly enlarging with the volume of its past experiences."

Direct quotations from Bergson's lectures will be found in an article in our religious department.

THE NEW PHILOSOPHER'S STONE

ONE WOULD SUPPOSE, after reading the foreign dispatches in the daily papers, that the transmutation of metals were on the point of practical accomplishment. The announcement that British men of science have apparently succeeded in changing infinitesimal quantities of hydrogen gas into the rare gases neon and helium, has caused some remarkable headlines to sprout. Even the conservative *Sun* (New York, February 8) says in large type, "May be Possible to Turn Lead into Gold." It quotes Sir William Ramsay, who has made other experiments in transmutation, reported from time to time, but not generally accepted by scientific men, as saying:

"For several years I used a gram of radium bromide which had been lent to me by the Royal Academy at Vienna. With that I thought I had succeeded in transmuting copper into lithium, and silicon, titanium, zirconium, and thorium into carbon. More recently I obtained neon from water. Two years ago the radium bromide was recalled by the Royal Academy.

"Radium contains an enormous amount of energy in concentrated form. In order to see whether some other source of energy could not be found to achieve the same result, I investigated the contents of used *x*-ray bulbs (closed glass vessels which had been used to produce *x*-rays by electrical discharge between two pieces of metal). These bulbs were found to contain traces of helium, the existence of which I could not explain.

"Professor Collie was simultaneously experimenting with home-made *x*-ray bulbs in which the cathode rays were employed as the source of energy. Professor Patterson pursued a similar course of investigation quite independently, without knowing of Professor Collie's work. Professor Collie was very skeptical at first, but ultimately both came to the conclusion that if cathode rays are passed through pure hydrogen gas in a certain manner, there is present in the hydrogen tube considerable quantities of neon, one of the most rare elements of the atmosphere, and by some change of conditions helium is substituted for neon.

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"Inasmuch as there is certainly no helium or neon in the bulbs, there was the possibility of their entrance from the outside air, which contains them. This was excluded by carefully devised experiments. The only conclusion which can be drawn is that these elements are the product of some action going on in the bulb, first, either by the transmutation of the aluminum cathode or of one of the numerous elements present in the glass into neon or helium; second, or that hydrogen is thus converted into both these gases, and third, or that the electricity itself in the form of electrons gives rise to the birth of these elements. In short, there is either a transmutation of one element into another or the creation of an element from electricity. This points the way for a change of one form of matter supposed to be incapable of it into another."

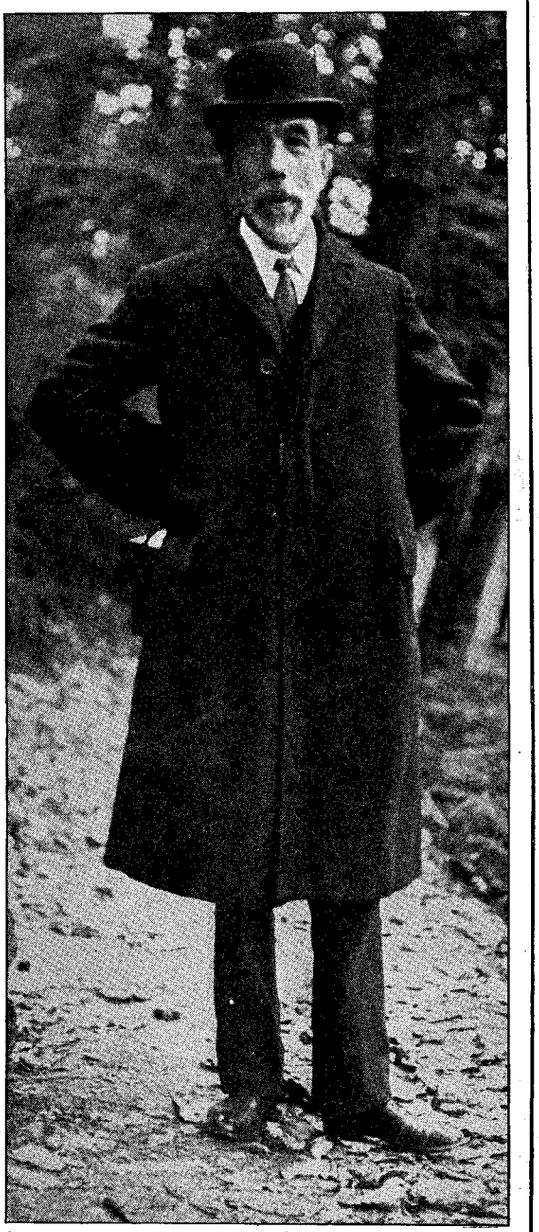
Asked whether the discovery connoted the transmutation of metals, for instance, that of lead into gold, Professor Ramsay said, according to the *Sun* correspondent:

"I do not know. It might, altho it is probable that the cost would be too great to make it worth while. The importance of the discovery is that we have deciphered another line in the book of nature and have opened the door to further discoveries. There may be commercial consequences — probably there will be—but these are not the concern of a scientific investigator.

"We are on the threshold of a new departure in scientific investigation. One advantage of the discovery is this: It is now within the reach of any one who can command a battery coil to repeat the experiment; formerly only those who had large stores of radium could attempt anything of the kind."

Sir Oliver Lodge, in speaking of the discovery, said:

"It is very enticing to suppose that atoms can be manufactured out of ether, but much proof will be required before it is accepted. The chief difficulty is the extraordinary store of material which can exist in the pores of a metal, so that a quantity of occluded gas can be given off by the metal under the stimulus of electronic bombardment in a vacuum tube. The appearance of such gas manifesting itself for months in a laboratory does undoubtedly suggest that it is being manufactured. The most conservative view, however, would be that it is being ejected out of some molecular storehouse and that it is not really a new production."



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SIR WILLIAM RAMSAY,

Who has produced "either a transmutation of one element into another or the creation of an element from electricity," and has "opened the door to further discoveries."

It is interesting to see how the changed attitude of the "new scientists," regarding the nature of the chemical elements has affected the way in which they look on all such experiments as these. There is not much doubt that the very same results, if reached in 1880, would have been thought to show simply that some bodies, hitherto considered elementary, were really compound.

The case is treated conservatively in a recent book on "The Interpretation of Radium," by Frederick Loddy, lecturer in the University of Glasgow and one of the authorities on the subject. He draws the line between two kinds of compounds, the old "chemical compounds," whose formation involves relatively small quantities of energy, and compounds involving vast amounts of energy, among which are probably all the substances that we have considered "elements." Says Mr. Loddy:

"The discoveries in radio-activity have left this [the chemical] meaning of the word *atom* unchanged. The atom of radium is the smallest particle *of radium* that exists, and is the unit of all the chemical changes radium undergoes. When, by new and more fundamental changes than those before known, it changes, it is no longer an atom *of radium*. The matter formed is as unlike radium as any body well could be. You may, if you like, regard the radium atom as a compound of the atom of emanation, and of the helium atom which result on its disintegration, as it certainly is such a compound, but you must make it quite clear that you do not mean a mere *chemical* compound, which may at will be formed from and decomposed into its constituents. Were radium a chemical compound of helium it would, as Sir William Huggins recently pointed out to me, show the spectrum of helium. Instead, it shows an entirely new spectrum, clearly analogous to but distinct from that shown by barium, its nearest chemical relative. The spectrum of helium is not shown until after the radium has disintegrated. The radium spectrum does not contain a single helium line.

"The most vital distinction, however, between an element and a compound in the chemical sense is this: Both are ultimately compound. Of that there can now be no doubt. But the energy change which attends the resolution of an element into its constituent parts is of an order of a million times greater than in the case of the resolution of any chemical compound. Altho this is a question of degree, it is of a degree of so entirely different an order of magnitude that it completely differentiates the two types of complexes, and nothing but confusion can result from giving to each the same name. Radium is as much an element as any of the other eighty. If radium is complex, so, almost certainly, are all to greater or less degree. If radium changes, so may (perhaps even so do) all. Their complexity is of a completely different character from that of chemical compounds, and it is best in the end to retain the old words 'atom' and 'element' in the sense they have had since the time of Dalton, rather than attempt to meddle with this traditional, and to scientific men, well understood nomenclature. The atom of the chemist remains exactly what it was. Why, therefore, alter its name? If you call it a molecule, how are you to distinguish it from the chemical molecule, which has also its own definite meaning distinct from the chemical atom?"

In other words, it is Loddy's view that these so-called "transmutations" are really disintegrations and recombinations in a new field, differing from that of the old chemistry in that it deals with vastly larger quantities of energy.

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POST-IMPRESSIONISM ARRIVED

SOME LAUGHED, some grieved, some admired, at the initial evening of the International Exhibition opened in New York on February 17. The class you found yourself in depended on how you were inclined to take the educative effort of the Association of American Painters and Sculptors. The exhibition, which they have opened at the 69th Infantry Regiment Armory, to run to the end of March, aims to show the non-traveled American something of the work of the European moderns. The society has no propaganda, asserts Mr. Arthur B. Davies, its president, "It proposes to enter on no controversy with any institution. Its sole object is to put the paintings, sculptures, and so on, on exhibition so that the intelligent may judge for themselves by themselves." This exhibition, as Mr. Guy Pène de Bois points out in the special number of *Arts and Decoration* (March), shows in chronological sequence "the starting-points and the influences out of which has evolved the great modern art of to-day—an art that is thoroughly imbued with the intoxicating serum of life." That the show isn't simply given over to the "Cubists" and other ultra-modernists is seen in the names of Ingres, Delacroix, Courbet, Corot, Manet, Monet, Puvis de Chavannes, and others. In *Arts and Decoration*, the appeal of the modern movement is exprest by Mr. John Quinn, a successful lawyer and enthusiastic collector, thus:

BALL AT ARLES.
By Van Gogh (Dutch).

The confused vision of an onlooker from one corner of the ballroom. In the foreground one mainly sees the elaborate head-dresses of the Arlessiennes. Van Gogh deliberately painted "brutal" pictures. He died by his own hand at thirty-seven.

"Here will be examples of the work of men about whose names historic battles have been waged, names of men who came victoriously out of the fight, men of many aims, men of unequal accomplishment, men whose work may clash. But all the work has been assembled with one aim, to bring before the art lovers of New York the work of modern artists that shows vitality, intensity, depth of feeling, imaginative insight or love of abstract beauty, the art of men who have had the courage to shun with scorn effete sentiment, the 'pretty' as well as the petty, the tedious story-telling picture, and the cheap confectionery that dealers so easily sell and that nauseates the lover of vital art. There will be in this exhibition the work of artists whose chief aim has been to render the vibration or rhythm of life in form and color, of others whose aim has been the beautiful and not mere prettiness, and of men the best of whom have saved themselves from the taint of insincerity.

"Many people, in literature as in art, look with fear on what is new. They shudder at the idea of any fundamental change. But life means growth, and should mean progress. Growth is shown in the work of the great artists, from Rembrandt to Turner and from Manet and Monet down to Augustus John. Growth is life; stagnation, the failure to grow, is the great tragedy of art."

THE LITERARY DIGEST has given from time to time some glimpses of the men whose canvasses are now first seen here in America. In *Harper's Weekly* (February 15) Mr. F. J. Gregg thus sums them up:

"It is natural that the artists should take most interest in the notable group made up of Cézanne, Gauguin, and Van Gogh. The first, the old man of Aix, 'wild, candid, irascible, and good,' whom his friend Zola did not understand, tho he drew the painter's portrait as a young man in 'L'Œuvre,' has come into his own after a life of neglect and even contempt. Impressionism saved him from Scholasticism, and the need of finding himself saved him from Impressionism. Cézanne did not believe in despising his predecessors, or that 'the old masters exist to teach us what to avoid,' as was said recently. He used to haunt the Louvre galleries as Van Gogh used to haunt the Dutch galleries. He became a hermit not through hatred of humanity, but through sensitiveness at neglect. As he fled from the anecdote in painting, so the anecdote fled from his life. He determined to let no one 'get his grappling-irons' on him, but showed his determination to work out his own development on his own lines. Refused at the Salon with Pissarro, Claude Monet, and Sisley, he and Renoir went beyond Impressionism, while Courbet and Daumier were among the men whose work helped his progress.

"Gauguin, no more than Cézanne, despised his art ancestors. But whether in Tahiti or in Brittany—he left an assured career on the stock exchange to make painting his profession—he sought after simplicity, a simplicity bordering on the archaic—simplicity and strength. If his drawing is false, it is voluntarily so. Whatever 'fault' he has has its purpose. That is why he puzzles the vulgar.

"Van Gogh, the third of the Titans, is revealed, not only in his paintings, but in his wonderful letters to his brother and Emile Bernard, letters that have a deep sanity. Altho he gave painting his whole attention only when he was twenty-nine, and died by his own hand at thirty-seven years of age, a great career was crowded into the interval. A leader in new paths, he, too, believed that 'as long as there are those who are living, the dead will live.' His theory was: 'the chief thing is to strengthen oneself entirely through reality, without any preconceived plan and without any watchword hailing from Paris.' He showed his belief in the interrelationship of art when he pointed out on one occasion that the early Italians, the German Primitives, the Dutch School, and the later Italians quite involuntarily constitute a group, a series."

Besides the big masters of the Modernist movement there are names known only to few even among the artists of America. Mr. Gregg continues:

"There is a group of sculptors, of various nationalities, including Manolo, Brancusi, Lehmbruck, Maillol, and Archipenko.

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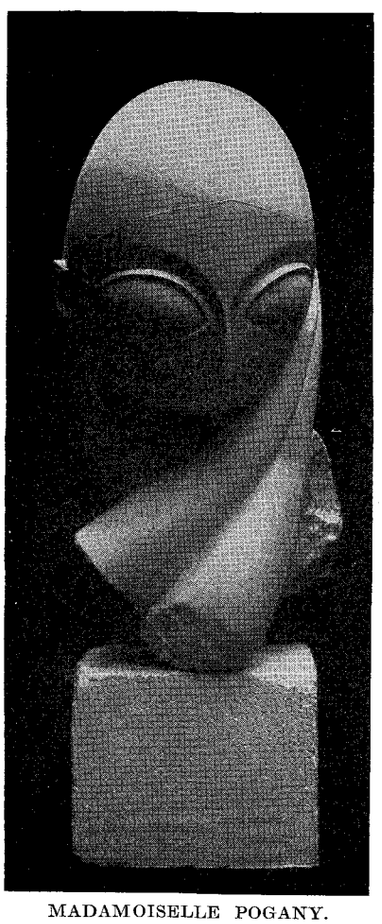
Manolo, who is no longer young, is a Spaniard who came to the front only recently. Altho his work was thought highly of by even conservative sculptors for years, he had difficulty in getting it shown. His portrait of his friend and admirer, Mr. Kahnweiler, is one of his most notable performances.

"Brancusi in his youth used to be conservative, exhibiting at the Salon. He disappeared from view some years ago and emerged from his hiding-place with a new manner. He now describes his five years at a trade-school, five at the art school in Bucharest, and five at the Beaux Arts in Paris as 'fifteen years of waste,' and the early work from the sale of which he still makes a living as 'raw beefsteak.' He goes further than Manolo in the direction of making his sculpture 'subjective.' That is to say, he tries to express personality with as little objective likeness as possible. A portrait with him is intended to show how the subject affects him, not to suggest reproduction. He is a great believer in the use of the chisel by the artist himself, finding modeling in clay 'too easy.' His example in this respect has been followed by a lot of the younger men. Of Brancusi's sincerity there can be no doubt. His enthusiasm for the work of other artists whom he admires is, like his love for music, a sort of passion. He does not believe in the finality of any artist's style, and believes that he will keep on changing indefinitely.

"Archipenko is a native of Kieff. He used to be an adherent of the Cubists, but is such no longer. It is said that he thoroughly disapproves of the recent influence of Picasso in the direction of extravagance.

"Matisse is better known here as a painter than a sculptor. He is a graduate of the Beaux Arts, but came early under the influence of Cézanne and Renoir. He has a wide following, and his work is in great demand in Russia and Germany.



MADAMOISELLE POGANY.
By Brancusi (Rumanian).
"He tries to express personality with as little objective likeness as possible."

"The name of Matisse naturally suggests that of Picasso, a Spaniard who arrived in Paris at the age of seventeen, and has been active ever since. From the first his paintings had a market, every fresh change in his manner gaining new adherents and puzzling those who had bought his earlier work. He has hosts of imitators, against whom the charge is made that they do not express their own emotions or conceptions, but are concerned only in suggesting the method of their idolized master.

"One of the most interesting of the moderns is the late Henri Rousseau. He was a custom-house officer who took to art in middle life, working on Sundays. His friends used to consider it a good joke to tell him that he was a great man and well on the way to becoming famous. The students, descendants of the students who jeered at Cézanne, would howl before his canvases at the Independents. But the fun-makers were unconscious prophets. Henri Rousseau, whose funeral even was half a joke with some, is now recognized as a true master by the men whose judgment has authority."

BEFORE THE BULL-FIGHT.
By Louisa Cardoza (Portuguese).
Apparently a mental state objectified. The exciting cause was the thronged street leading to the bull-ring.

The general opinion of the display, given by the conservative critic of the New York *Tribune*, Mr. Royal Cortissoz, is that:

"It is a fine and stirring exhibition. . . . This international show of about a thousand examples of modern art includes some of the most stupidly ugly pictures in the world and not a few pieces of sculpture to match them. But while these will undoubtedly make the 'sensation' of the affair, it is plain that the latter was organized with no sensational purpose, and it is not freakish violence which gives the collection as a whole its tone. That tone is determined by nothing more nor less than a healthy independence in most of the types represented."

CANADA'S LITERARY DEPENDENCE

THE CANADIAN, as revealed by Mr. Frank Wise, the president of the Macmillan Company of Canada, seems to suffer from a two-fold sensitiveness. First, because the English criticize him as un-English; second, because he finds that the propinquity of an overpowering neighbor really forces him to be what he doesn't choose to be of his own free will. "The great pity is," observes Mr. Wise in the London *Daily News*, "that the English can not realize that Canada is not just across the Channel, and think, because it is British, it must therefore be English." On the other hand, he confesses with some reluctance, "it is our contiguity to our neighbors that makes us what we are in our customs, manners, and habiliments, even while our hearts and natures are British." Mr. Wise is led to these reflections by an article in an English magazine in which the writer "quite failed to grasp most of the big salient facts, which by their mere existence make Canada what it is, what it has lately become, and what it is to become ever more emphatically as the century advances—this century which is Canada's." He thinks it "much to be regretted that such criticism, which is only cynicism, can find a publisher," for to him it only "suggests the poking of fun at one's country cousin because his clothes are made in the provinces rather than in Bond Street, forgetful of the fact that some day he may quite likely become the head of the family." Mr. Wise goes on to dilate on Canada's dependence on American literature, even American-made British news, and

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so accounts for her subtle deviations from the British character as formed in the "right-little, tight-little isle." Thus:

"We do not often stop to consider how much we are molded by what we read. It is a subtle, unconscious education that we swallow from the morning paper with our coffee, that we take from the newspaper bulletin boards as we go to lunch, and read in the evening papers or weekly journals of one kind or another as we doze in the evening over the fire or on our verandas. If it is not 'out-and-out' American news, it is foreign, often British news strained through the sieve of an American news agency.

THE FAMILY GROUP.
By W. J. Glackens.

One of the leaders of revolt among us. "American art," says John Quinn, "needs the shock that the work of some of these men will give." "Stagnation is the great tragedy of art."

Sometimes it is very easy to see the Stars or the Stripes, or sometimes both. Our English Parliamentary news frequently comes to us with the prejudice of our neighbors, but lightly veiled. The bias may be unintentional, but it is, nevertheless, news material originally intended for a people who are not British, who never intend to be, and who imagine that Canada will some day be an 'adjunct' to the United States.

"And for bright, snappy reading, whither shall we turn? Surely not to English popular magazines. There is nothing in them to attract the general Canadian reader. The dramatis personæ of the stories are not comprehended by any one who has not mingled with the English in England, and even then one does not care to read so much about commonplace people and their hopelessly commonplace daily life. Many English magazines are made for 'below-stairs' and the suburbs, and do not appeal to the average Canadian reader, who is as critical in his reading as is an American."

Mr. Wise protests that he is not bent on eulogizing Canada's neighbors, but "to show the perils of propinquity":

"In their hundred millions of people in the United States there are many more interesting writers than at present we can boast of. In their many excellently produced weekly and monthly magazines are stories, well told, of conditions of life wholly analogous to our own. They write of a climate we recognize, the same kinds of food we eat, clothes we look upon as like our own, and people who live, amuse themselves very much as we do, and die as we do from the same kind of overwork or the same kind of accidents.

"Let us for a moment consider our own attitude toward the British press. How many Canadians ever see an English daily newspaper? Not one in five thousand. It is doubtful if there is a single hotel newspaper stall where one can obtain a copy of a current English daily or weekly or monthly (except, perhaps, one), or quarterly. In Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, and hundreds of smaller places, it is possible to buy the latest issue of one or two Boston and several New York dailies, while the further west you go the greater grows the variety. Yet the amazing thing is that we hang together as Canadians, and draw the lines of nationship tighter and tighter, and seem to develop more and more our affection for the mother country, and a pride in the Empire of which we realize we become daily a more important factor.

"The Englishman at home, who has not been here to see for himself, can not understand why we should not be just as content as he to be 'English'; why we fail to take a great interest in his sports, why we decline to buy the clothing, both under and upper, he sends to us; why we prefer, apparently, to read papers and books written by Americans, why we drive American motor-cars rather than those of English make! Of course, we know that we have no leisured class for fox-hunting, for instance, and even then, wire in place of hawthorn would make it impossible, even if the Canadian farmer would stand for the damage. We know that we are uncomfortable in most of the clothing made for the Englishman, with his damp climate and unheated houses and offices. We know we can find in yesterday's New York paper, omitting consideration of our own, news a week or ten days fresher than in the latest London paper. And some of us here have ridden in motors of English build, made for English roads, not Canadian, altho probably in respects other than the springs the better value is in the English car!"

The end of the matter is that members of the same family should refrain from unjust criticism of one another, or—

"If there is to be discussion one of the other, let us be fair. The occasional, unthinking Canadian, to be sure, careless of his great heritage, talked carelessly of the advantage of commercial union with the States. He was more or less ready to walk into the trap set for us a year or more ago. He says he knows more of the American than he does of the Englishman. It is not his fault, it is his contiguity.

"It is England who must make the effort. It is she who must look into Canada and learn the ways of Canadians, not give way to cynicism or allow cheap raillery to pass as honest criticism."

"TOM JONES" BENEFITED BY BURNING—The usual aftermath of book-burning episodes seems to come to Doncaster, England, which administered the trial by fire to Fielding's "Tom Jones." The London *Standard* reports:

"The action of the Doncaster Free Library Committee in banning 'Tom Jones' has had the effect of creating an enormous demand for the book in the town, and the booksellers have profited greatly. Such was the statement made yesterday, when the Doncaster Town Council met for the first time since the action of the committee. . . . . .

"The Mayor declared that the town, which was supposed to be a sporting center, had suffered a loss of prestige through the publicity given to the incident. The matter was warmly debated, supporters of the library committee declaring that they had been abused in the press and in the street for protecting public morals; that 'Tom Jones' was not fit to be read, and contained expressions which, if publicly used, would 'land' the users before the justices for indecency.

"Opponents of the committee pointed to the standard nature of the work, and inquired if Shakespeare, Burns, and others

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were to be burned, and said that by its action the committee had caused the book to enjoy an enormous sale in Doncaster during the last few days."

"THE POET OF THE SIERRAS"

ON A FUNERAL PYRE of stone built by his own hands the body of Joaquin Miller was burned and the ashes scattered by the wind. This was his wish, and he prepared for it before he was taken by the illness that resulted in death on February 17. The ceremony, we are informed by dispatches from San Francisco, took place near the home he built on the heights overlooking San Francisco Bay. It accords with the general picturesque quality with which he invested his whole life. His name even—Cincinnatus Heine—was discarded in favor of Joaquin, recalls the New York *Sun*, "borrowed from a Mexican bandit, Joaquin Murietta, a man widely known and dreaded among the California miners, but admired and defended by Miller." This journal gives the following sketch of his career:

"Born in the Wabash district, Indiana, on November 10, 1841, he was taken by his parents, in 1850, to Oregon. In his early manhood he labored in the California gold mines, and in 1855 he volunteered for the filibustering expedition into Nicaragua led by Walker.

"For several years he lived among the Indians on the Pacific coast. Returning to Oregon in 1860, he studied law, but turned aside from his profession to spend two years as an express messenger in Idaho. After editing a paper called *The Democratic Register* in Eugene, Ore., which was suppressed on account of its disunion sentiments, the practise of law in Cañon City led him into a judgeship, and until 1870 he was County Judge of Grant County.

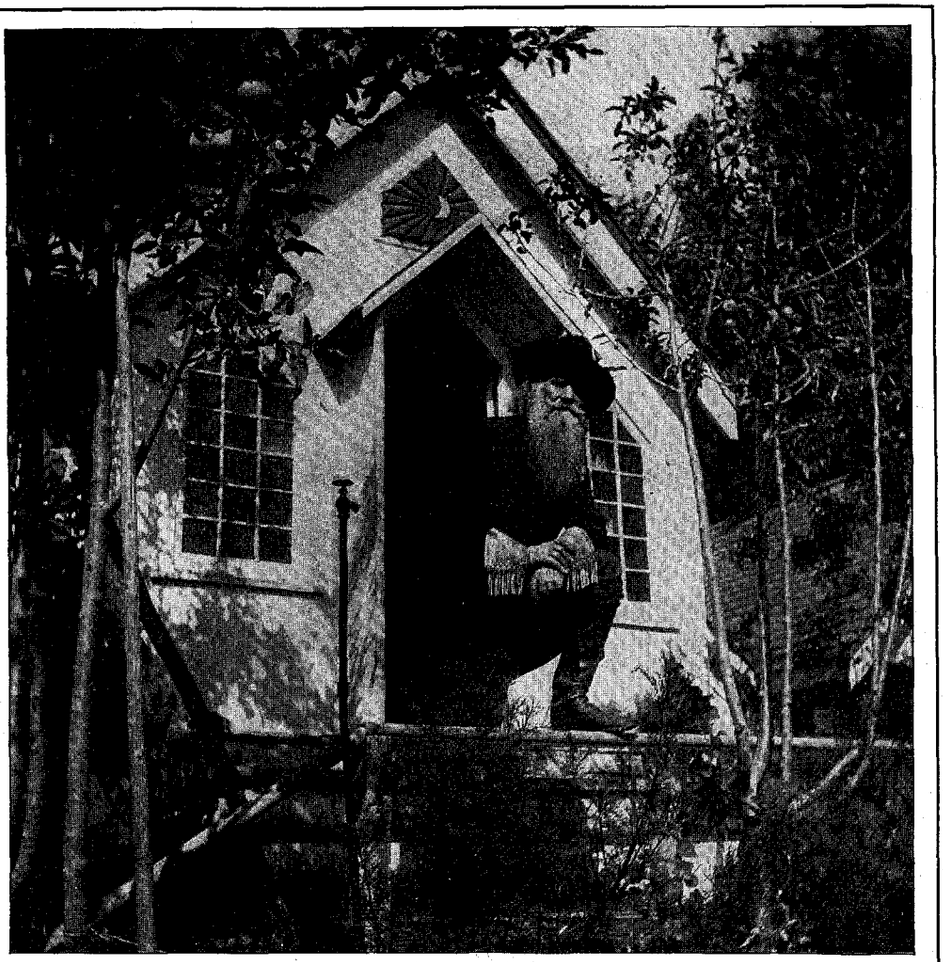
"At that time he went to the East, and crossing to England published in London his 'Songs of the Sierras,' which made him there a literary lion notwithstanding the fact that the same poems had not been well received in this country. From New York, whither he soon returned, he went to Washington and spent some years there in newspaper work. Since 1887 he had made his home in Oakland, altho he visited Alaska in the Klondike days and was, while there, correspondent of the New York *Journal*.

"After all his wanderings he chose California as the place in which to do the literary work he had planned, some of which never reached completion. 'A grander Greece,' he called the State, and said of it 'this is the art atmosphere of the New World, and we are its prophets.' His habit was to write in bed until noon. Then he appeared, arrayed like a cowboy, in flannel shirt, sombrero, high boots, and corduroy trousers.

"His place, where he entertained many celebrities, consisted of about ten acres over which were scattered a dozen small houses. One of these he occupied, one served for his wife and daughter, a third was used as a dining-room, and others were placed at the disposal of visitors. It was his belief that no two people ought to live under the same roof.

"When Yone Noguchi, the Japanese poet, came to live with him he built a little addition to his own cottage and dedicated it to the visitor. It was his purpose to make his home, the Heights, a refuge for feeble and indigent poets, and all about it he planted with his own hand thousands of pine and fir trees, which form a huge cross visible from the valley miles away.

"Miller's principal works are: 'Songs of the Sunland'; 'Life Among the Modocs,' wherein he describes the people of the Indian girl with whom he lived for many years; 'Songs of the Mexican Seas'; and in prose the novel, 'The Danites in the Sierras,' from which was taken his play 'The Danites,' which enjoyed a long run in New York. Miller's poetry, as well as his prose, received favorable consideration more on account of its brilliant and crude color than for any artistic excellence."



JOAQUIN MILLER,

The poet who believed no two people ought to live under the same roof, so built little houses all over his California estate for himself, his family, and friends.

The New York *Tribune* prints this detail concerning his funeral pyre:

"On Rocky Hill, above his home at Oakland Heights, Joaquin Miller completed, in 1878, a unique funeral pyre. Upon it he gave orders that his body should be cremated and the ashes be allowed to mingle with the winds that sweep in straight from the Golden Gate. The pyre is a solid mass of masonry, 10 by 10 feet, and standing 8 feet high. It is composed of 620 huge granite boulders, set in solid cement, and laid with skilled hands to endure for centuries. It is approached by three immense steps laid across the entire west frontage and of sufficient height to permit the bearers to place the body on the top of the heap. The upper surface is hollowed out to the depth of two feet, in the shape of a coffin. Arrangements are made for creating a strong draft, so that when the body is placed on a pile of wood it will soon be reduced to ashes. Six feet away is a huge boulder, on which is painted in large white letters: 'To the unknown.'"

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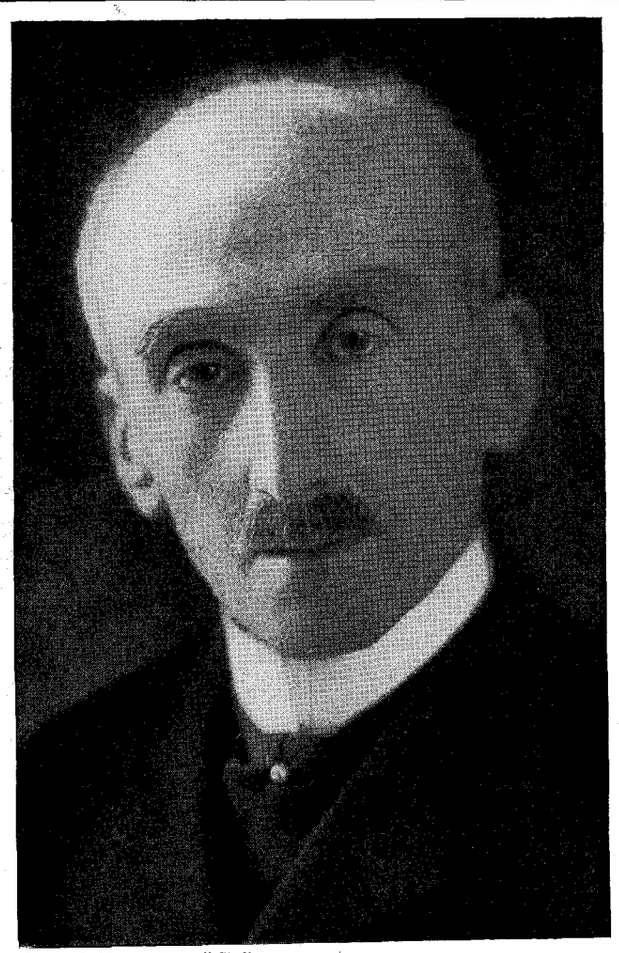
THE VISITING FRENCH PHILOSOPHER

YOU CAN NOT PROVE immortality, says Professor Bergson, but you do not have to in order to be justified in believing it. Indeed, the burden of proof is on the doubter. "Nobody can prove that something will never come to an end; such an attempt would be absurd," is another part of his assertion. "But if we can prove that the rôle of the brain is to fix the attention of the mind on matter and that by far the greater part of mental life is independent of the brain, then we have proved the likelihood of survival; and it is for those who do not believe it to prove they are right, not for us to prove they are wrong." As reported by the New York *Tribune*, these sentences form a part of the lectures given by the popular French philosopher at Columbia University, on "Spirituality and Liberty." Many regard him as the most vital force in European philosophy to-day, his lectures here, as well as in Paris and London, attracting crowds of people outside the sphere of the schoolroom. The lecturer, whose method of thought is intuitional rather than abstract reasoning, added this further comment on the right to believe in immortality:

"If everything in the mind had its counterpart in the brain, the survival of the human personality would be highly improbable, but if the mind transcends the brain, and if the brain only reflects that part of mental life which has to do with action, then we may conclude that survival, tho uncertain, is at least likely.

"And not only is such survival probable; it is susceptible of more and more definite proof. Science can show ever new instances of mental facts which have no counterpart in the brain and of mental faculties whose operation is independent of the condition of any particular part of the brain and cannot be localized in the brain."



Photographed by the Campbell Studios.

HENRI BERGSON.

Philosophy, he says, "should make us feel an increased sense of reality."

Intuition is sure, but vague, asserts Professor Bergson, in defense of his method, "and it needs to be made definite by constant observations." In reviewing his philosophical standpoint he gives other cautions about procedure:

"We must remove from its [intuition's] path all prejudices, all preformed opinions, its function is to free us from the barrier which conventionality, the habits of thought engendered by our mode of life, has wrapt around our true selves. It helps us know ourselves and, in consequence, live more intensely.

"There are forces which endure and which are profoundly susceptible to the influence of time. These forces are spiritual. There are others which are uninfluenced by time. These are material. It is as if there were two currents in the world, one rising toward freedom of action, the other descending, weighing down the rising current and in every possible way opposing liberty of action. The first is the force of life, the second that of matter.

"In viewing evolution we have the impression of a force which is trying to use matter for its own ends, to twist the determinism of matter into a vehicle for free will. The only success of this force is man. When we compare matter and mind we are struck by the contrast they afford; one makes for precision, the other for vagueness.

"One makes for determinism, the other for freedom. When two things present wholly different characteristics it is usually true that they have common origin. The origin of matter and mind is probably the same; evolution is but the splitting of this initial force into two elements, each opposed, yet each in a sense complementary. Matter divides mind, makes it more precise; it intensifies it, too, for it provokes it to effort. It draws from mind not only what it has, but what it hasn't, for it provokes it to new creations. It is both an instrument and an obstacle; in dealing with it mind forges itself, like steel.

"What does man seek? It is not pleasure, surely, that we seek most constantly; it is not happiness. It is what you Americans express so well in your word 'efficiency.' This word expresses the tendency of evolution; it voices the fundamental tendency within us, which is that of creation.

"We seek efficiency, or, perhaps, it would be truer to say that we seek the immediate product of efficiency, which is joy. Joy is not pleasure, but the satisfaction of creation. Making money gives pleasure, no doubt, to the artist; his joy, however, comes only from seeing the picture grow under his brush, from feeling that he is bringing something new into the world. It is this joy which, in some form or other, man always seeks."

In Professor Bergson's system will becomes the chief element of the mind, and he combats the view of physical science that it is dependent for its exercise on the condition of certain parts of the brain.

"Science shows us that the memory of words has been localized in certain sections of the brain, for when these sections are paralyzed by a blow these memories perish—proper names, nouns, adjectives, and verbs disappear in the order named.

"Why can't we, then, as science would have us do, view all mental states as purely physical conditions of the brain? If such a view were correct a cerebral dictionary could, in theory, at least, be formed, stating the precise relation between cerebral and mental facts. A powerful enough intelligence could, from the merely physical condition of the brain, deduce the past and future history of the individual who owned it.

"Let us follow this chain of thought more closely: On the one hand, science suggests that consciousness is perhaps but a light struck by the friction of various elements in the brain; on the other, that it is the translation in mental terms of what the brain expresses in physical. Either of these interpretations of con-

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sciousness is the negation of free will; both were current in the seventeenth century, and the fact that they originated before the birth of modern science should make us skeptical of the scientific origin that is claimed for them.

"The second theory—that consciousness is the translation into mental terms of what the state of the brain translates into physical—is traceable to the metaphysics of the seventeenth century, which, in turn, derives from the mathematical nature of the human mind, from its proneness to a determinism which would both satisfy its desire for definite explanations and enlarge its field of action by giving it a precise view of definite and constant laws, the knowledge of which is the first condition of successful action."

The lecturer takes the stand that the "affirmations of science are but arbitrary theories, and the 'proofs' they supply often extremely dubitable." He remarks:

"Take, for instance, the way science uses the law of the conservation of energy as an argument against free will. Science tells us that as the supply of energy in the world is constant, free will is impossible, for a free act would imply the creation of something new, or, in other words, the bringing of fresh energy into the world.

"Such reasoning begs the question, for it applies a law derived from inorganic matter, in which the human will does not intervene, to organic, in which it does—and who can affirm that the action of the will is not the creation of energy? The processes of nature indicate an effort to use the smallest possible energy to release the greatest possible forces, as one by touching a trigger explodes a revolver.

"Nature seems to store the greatest possible amount of potential energy that it may be used by will with the least possible effort; it is as tho she were trying to elude the law of the conservation of energy, to elude the determinism by which effects are rigidly proportioned to their causes in order to increase the liberty of action of living beings."

At the beginning of his Columbia course, Professor Bergson paid a tribute to William James, saying that "if America had produced only William James, she would have made a sufficiently great contribution to the world in the domain of philosophy and psychology." The inner sympathy of the two men is further indicated:

"He may be said to have brought philosophy from heaven to earth. In this respect, James may be compared to Socrates. He brought philosophy closer to life. . . . . .

"Imagine that you are listening to a drama. You feel an increased sense of reality. Through the interpretation of the drama you feel life more intensely. The same is true when you listen to good music. Philosophy ought to do the same. It should make us feel an increased sense of reality, of vitality.

"Art shows us things as they really are. Philosophy should do the same. In other words, philosophy ought to be a direct and intimate perception of reality. One of the functions of philosophy is to show us that in our ordinary life we are half asleep to things as they are. . . . . .

"I have no system of philosophy. I have no simple set of rules from which I could evolve my philosophy. In philosophy there are different problems and each problem must be solved by special methods. The methods employed in solving one problem will not do when you attempt to solve another problem. There must be a new answer to every new question.

"Intuition is not all guesswork. Many mistakes have been made by those who have spoken of my theory of 'intuition' as guesswork. I believe it is necessary to be impregnated with the subject if we would find a solution to it. We must constantly learn. We must become students again. We must start the subject anew."

Professor Bergson rejects the abstract method of reasoning, which proceeds by generalization, and advocates one that proceeds to the concrete. He is thus reported:

"By proceeding to the concrete we arrive at the ego, and as we go further, we come to personality, to impulse, which is the source of everything within us.

"This method is objected to because it is regarded as difficult and is believed to lead to mysticism. But intuition is very near to scientific method, tho somewhat different. Science studies everything from the exterior, whereas philosophy studies everything from the interior."

His theory of "creative evolution" is treated in our Science Department.

A YEAR OF "MEN AND RELIGION"

THOSE WHO SEE in the comparatively small gains in church membership last year the "failure" of the "Men and Religion Movement" should read Dr. Frederick Lynch's optimistic summary of the results of the movement's first year in *The Christian Work*. He feels "that it has been decidedly worth while and that it has made some contributions of great value to the religious life." Some of these he proceeds to "gather up":

"First of all there is no doubt but that the meetings held all over the country previous to the Carnegie Hall congress [in April, 1912], greatly stimulated the men's organizations in the churches to renewed activities and revealed to them new lines of work. I am informed that it also led to the organization of men's clubs in churches where there had been none before. And it did show these brotherhoods what great things men could do in the community both along the lines of social service and the increasing of the efficiency of their own churches.

"In the second place it stimulated the work for boys. In every community where conferences were held much stress was laid upon this work and much expert advice was given. It has been one of the weak spots in the church's work. . . . This movement has awakened a new interest in including the boy in the field of religion. The report of the movement on 'Boys' Work' is valuable to any who are engaged in this important field.

"In the third place it got religion talked about and obtained for it a conspicuous place in the newspapers. Whatever one may think of the advertising of religion, and whether it does any good to put illuminated Scripture texts upon tops of high buildings, he cannot deny that when the daily paper devotes a column or so to religious matters for a week it does create an impression on the ungodly. It is reported that in one town a saloon-keeper became quite alarmed through his daily paper. There was so much space devoted to meetings that he said to his bartender, 'If this 'ere thing goes on much longer, Jim, the whole —— town will get religion and we'll have to quit.' It caused religion to be talked about at the table. It gave many the impression that religion was more nearly related to every-day life than it had seemed. It gave religion such a practical turn that it appealed to some who had previously associated it only with church-going.

"In the fourth place it gave a decided impulse to what we are to-day calling the social gospel. In every city visited great stress was laid upon the duty of religious men to apply Christianity to every department of human activity, to base all human relationships upon it, and to infuse the whole social order with the spirit of the Gospel. . . .

"In the fifth place the big congress held in Carnegie Hall was another great step in cooperative Protestantism, and was worth holding even as an object-lesson in Christian unity."

Then after the congress, continues Dr. Lynch, came the various reports, all but one or two of which "were truly remarkable volumes." We read:

"The one on social service was the finest, and, as I have often said here, should be in the hands of every minister in the country. The one on publicity suggests ways for a much closer alinement of the newspaper with the churches that may some day prove of very valuable service. The one on rural problems will suggest many new methods to the pastors of country churches, and I have already spoken of the practical value of the report on boys' work. The reports on missions and Bible study could be used with great profit in all the study classes and midweek services of the churches, and the one on church unity is the frankest word yet spoken on this great subject.

"In the second place, there have been some local congresses, conferences of different young people's organizations and conferences on church union, held since the big congress and growing out of it. The chief of these was the meeting of the leaders of the young people's organizations, with the secretary of the Federal Council of Churches present, at Silver Bay. The general end of all of these meetings has been greater cooperation and the prevention of overorganization."

But in this writer's opinion, "perhaps the most striking fruit of the movement is the interest which has been awakened in all the countries of the world." And it is "to meet the many

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inquiries of how to interest men in religion and to counsel with those who desire to inaugurate similar meetings in their countries, and to present that special phase of the Gospel that has been emphasized here, the evangelistic and the social," that the movement has been given world-wide scope by the sending of "the two leading spirits of the movement here, Fred. B. Smith and Raymond Robbins, on a tour around the globe. They are already on their way, accompanied by able helpers and a male quartet of singers."

BOOKS FOR THE PRISONER

THE UNITED STATES has about 50,000 men and women in its national and State prisons and reformatories, and of these 70 to 80 per cent. are confined from one to ten years. What part the prison library plays in the reformatory scheme has been overlooked, thinks a writer in *The Survey* (New York), if an examination of the catalogs of twenty-three prison libraries reveals what all the others probably contain. "If the prison library has been the dumping-ground for gifts of literary rubbish, if the books which are purchased are cheap in tone as well as in price, if the language is vulgar, the characters and situations low and suggestive, the prison is providing bad company and poor ideals for the men who are sent there for correction and reformation." So observes the writer, after his examination, limited, he says, "to no one section of the country, eight being in the East, twelve in the Middle West, two in the West, and one in the South." He tells us:

"With few exceptions, they are far below the grade of the average public library of the same size, the classes of history, biography, and travel, which should be especially strong, are often filled with out-of-date and unreadable books. It is surprizing that detective stories figure largely in the fiction list, for it would seem dubious policy to furnish stories of crime which suggest ingenious plans and point out the weak spots in the method of their execution.

"Books which emphasize sensual details are surely not good mental food for men taken out of normal human intercourse and shut away with their thoughts, yet the prison libraries contain the novels of the modern 'realistic' writers: Lucas Malet, Robert Herrick, Robert Hichens, David Graham Phillips, Robert W. Chambers, George Gibbs, and many others. Elinor Glyn's 'Three Weeks' is probably not on the shelves of a single American public library, but it is listed in three of the twenty-three catalogs examined. Such books as George Moore's 'Evelyn Innes' and 'Sister Teresa,' Anatole France's 'Red Lily' and Smollett's 'Peregrine Pickle' and 'Roderick Random,' interesting and often harmless to some, are of questionable moral tone for such readers. Fiction of inferior merit, with characters and situations often at variance with real life, fills page after page with such alluring titles as 'Wife in Name Only,' 'Between Two Sins,' 'Maid, Wife, or Widow,' 'A Woman's Temptation,' 'Sharing Her Crime,' 'Lost for a Woman,' 'The Changed Brides,' and 'A Beautiful Fiend.' . . . . . .

"The prison libraries need, first of all, trained librarians, who know how to select books which provide information and recreation, how to care for these books, and how to get them read.

"The prison of to-day is not intended to be merely a place of punishment, nor a life abode for the bad characters who have troubled society. Every man who leaves prison behind should bring to his new life a better equipment for earning his living, better standards of conduct, and confidence in his ability to make good. The books he has read will play no small part in determining whether a man, less ignorant and dangerous than when he went in, is again 'on the outside.' . . . The prison doors are opening daily to the man who is going out with the prison label still upon him, for the new clothes taken from the piles in the outfitting room are recognized at once by both the policeman and the saloon-keeper. Ignorant, untrained, and uncontrolled, he came into prison chafing at the 'hard luck' or the 'spite' which had put him behind the bars. Detaining him for one year or for ten has made little difference, if he comes out with the same standards of conduct, the same ignorance and lack of control."

THE PASTOR AND HIS "ZOO"

TO COMFORT the non-Episcopal minister who fancies he might withstand the assaults of church trouble-makers if he had a bishop to aid him, *The Herald and Presbyter* (Cincinnati) gives the confession of one so protected. It is taken from an unnamed church paper and the rector, here confessing, summons his imagination to aid, and represents his fold as in reality a "zoo" where "the longhorns and shorthorns, kickers and jumpers and butters" require the exercise of all the grace at the keeper's command. We pass it on:

"I am shepherd of a little parochial flock. I have tended other flocks, both as under-shepherd in a city and as ruling shepherd in a town; but never before have I known one containing so many heterogeneous elements as the one I have at present. Years ago I had lessons in pastoral care. No man ever undertook pastoral work with better theories of sheep-culture than I. In fact, in all ordinary dealings with sheep and goats, I believe I can do as well as the next man.

"I know their nature, their habits, their needs, and have learned to adapt myself to all conventional idiosyncrasies; I can do anything that is according to rule. I have all the latest novelties of an institutional fold, every organization intended to benefit the various members of a normal flock, a Little Lambs' Lullaby Library, a Young Rams and He Goats' Association, an Auxiliary for Aged Ewes, a Guild for Giddy Goats, a Ewe-Lambs' Friendly Society, a Butters' Brigade, and a flourishing chapter of the Brotherhood of Bellwethers. All this sort of thing I understand perfectly well; I have my sheep and goats classified and organized; and they all fit in well into the orderly system of my fold.

"But what puzzles me is to apply even the most approved principles of sheep-culture to the care of animals which are not sheep. For a long time I was distrest at my inability to deal successfully with some strange creatures I found in my fold, which were all legs and were always kicking. I tried every method known to the science of pastoral theology for dealing with erratic sheep or refractory goats; but my efforts led to no satisfactory result. My amazement at my inexplicable failure was quite as great as my sorrow. At last it dawned on my dazed mind that I was not dealing with sheep, but with kangaroos. Now what is a shepherd to do with the kangaroos of his flock? There is perplexity No. 1.

"Then again, in my dealings with ewes, I have found creatures which spit and scratch in a most unewelike fashion. What is a shepherd to do with the cats of his flock? There is perplexity No. 2, more than doubly distressing than the other. A shepherd may be expected to manage sheep; but is it fair to expect that he can do equally well with cats, kangaroos, fowls of the air, and creeping things? The pastoral virtues of a David count for little; a man needs the versatility of a Noah. I have been tempted to insert a new clause in the Litany to the effect that my parish may be delivered 'from all kickings of kangaroos and cantankerousness of cats,' for how can a vestry composed of the one and a sewing society composed of the other continue to exist?

"What can be done about it? There they are in the fold, and I must deal with them. Is it possible to use their special qualities in some positive sort of way? Is the native impulsiveness of the kangaroo susceptible of right direction? Can the undeniable force of his constitutional Protestantism be utilized in agitations for true reform? Ideally considered, what is the ethical value of unlimbered hind leg? After long and painful effort I have seemed sometimes to find that kangaroos are really very effective in projects requiring rapid advance in several directions at once. The method of concentration by diffusion would not seem to promise great results; but it has its uses under peculiar circumstances, and circumstances very often are peculiar. I must, however, humbly own that I have never solved the cat problem, the promotion of felicitous felinity. I can see no possible use for cats in a sheepfold, unless it be for the work of mutual extermination. They can be tolerated so long as any other species remain to be killed off. If they can be induced to confine their attention to each other, the peace-loving are spared, while they themselves receive appropriate punishment. At any rate, the problem, both ontologically and practically considered, seems to defy all other efforts at solution.

"I often wonder whether my experience is unique; and whether I might not gain assistance from the suggestions of some brother shepherd."

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GENERAL WILSON'S RECOLLECTIONS OF THE CIVIL WAR*

Reviewed for THE LITERARY DIGEST by
GEORGE HAVEN PUTNAM

THE literature of the great struggle that our Southern friends like to refer to as "the war between the States" now comprizes a very considerable library. It has been said that no four years in history (excepting possibly the period including 1793) have caused to be brought into print so much material, and material of such diverse quality and value. With the great mass of the books presenting personal reminiscences or biographies of the war times, the public of the present day has little personal concern. These volumes constitute simply material for the use of the conscientious historian, the Rhodes or McMaster of the time. About a dozen biographies and autobiographies, however, stand out in the long series as distinctive contributions to the history and the literature of the country, and in this small group a high place must be accorded to the reminiscences of General Wilson.

In delaying the production of his memoirs until half a century after the close of the war, the General has lost many readers among his contemporaries, the veterans who have now "joined the majority," but as an offset to this loss, he has secured certain advantages. He has been in a position to free himself from the heated atmosphere of the contest and to write from the point of view not of a combatant only but of an historian; while his book appears at a time when there is an assured revival of interest in the war period and a real desire on the part of the thoughtful citizens of the new generation to learn something of the things that happened and of the characters of the leaders who were responsible for the direction of affairs. The General is now in the full maturity of his life, and his narrative may be accepted as presenting final conclusions arrived at after half a century of deliberation. It need not be assumed, however, that the book is on this ground characterized by any oversedateness or coldness of presentation. The story moves forward briskly, with a glow of vitality and with a force of expression that recall one of the General's own cavalry charges. The reader feels that he is in the company of a youngster whose opinions are as burning, and, we may add, as assured, as was the case when the young lieutenant, at the opening of the war, was seeking the most active kind of service. We may conclude that General Wilson belongs to the fortunate group of mortals who never grow old.

His experiences during the four years' war were singularly varied, but the variety was due not simply to the fortunes of war but very largely to the wide capacity and endless energy of the man himself who sought and found opportunities for work, and particularly for fighting, in the several channels in which he was able to distinguish himself. He was graduated from the Academy at West Point with the first six of his class, and his high position gave him the opportunity of selecting the engineer corps for his service. He had even as a cadet, distinguished himself for skill in horsemanship, and his assignment as an engineer could not keep him from the more stirring activities of cavalry service. It was as a cavalry leader that he finally won his chief distinction and secured his highest honors. His training as an engineer and his exceptional resourcefulness brought him into demand for staff service, but he secured a cavalry command, and after he was leading a division, and finally a corps, of cavalry he was always able at critical moments to use to advantage his engineering skill and ingenuity. He proved to be a most valuable staff officer; whatever fatigue he might have undergone, he was always ready for fresh work and was constantly volunteering for one arduous service or another. He was also ready with suggestions and counsel which, while always deserving of consideration and often proving to be of importance, must occasionally have seemed somewhat assuming, presented from a youngster to men who were much his seniors in years and in experience. One cannot but be imprest throughout the volumes with the naive confidence of the young officer, and with his certainty that his conclusions in the pending matter must be not only important but more valuable than any other recommendations that could be presented.

In 1861, when his active service began, Wilson was twenty-four years of age. For a year or more, he did staff service with rank ranging from lieutenant to lieutenant-colonel. But he was given the command of a brigade when he was but twenty-six, and before he was twenty-eight he had the control as an independent command of the greatest corps of cavalry that was brought together during the entire war. It is to be borne in mind also that this cavalry corps was practically Wilson's own creation, and he was able to demonstrate, as no previous cavalry commander had done, the distinctive service that could be rendered in battle, and in pursuit after battle, and even, when well in advance of any supporting infantry force, in assaults on entrenched positions by a well-organized and well-led corps of cavalry.

His interview with General Scott when, returning from post duty on the Pacific coast he is making application for active service, is both sympathetic and naive. He takes it upon himself to encourage the old general, who was naturally troubled and anxious at the loss of Lee, Beauregard, and others, by reminding him that there was plenty of good material left out of which to shape leaders for the armies of the North. General Wilson is quite sharp in his criticism of Robert E. Lee, and makes the natural reference to the course taken by another great Virginian, General Thomas. Thomas is, in fact, almost the only one of the Northern generals for whom Wilson finds no word of harsh criticism.

Wilson's first important service was in the Port Royal Expedition, where he was under the command of General Thomas W. Sherman. The young lieutenant made some early explorations of the difficult region about Hilton Head and was quite prepared as a result of his investigations to recommend to General Sherman "an immediate move on Savannah." With the knowledge now available of conditions in Savannah, it is probable that the youngster's counsel was sound and that the city could have been captured in February, 1861. After the occupation of Port Royal, operations came to what Wilson calls "a dead calm," while General Hunter was "busying himself in abolishing slavery by proclamation." Wilson sums up Hunter and Sherman as "equally brave, equally patriotic, and equally incompetent," and he is well pleased finally to secure orders to report to Washington.

Through the Antietam campaign, he served on the staff of General McClellan, and he gives us quite a careful study of the curious deliberation and lack of energy of the "Young Napoleon." Among the men with whom he came into touch on this campaign was General Custer. He refers to Custer as "incompetent as a great commander," for, "altho full of dash and enterprise, he never acquired the habit of properly measuring the endurance of his men and horses." He was also thought to be "over-confident and occasionally jealous."

After the Antietam campaign, Wilson is ordered to report to the Army of the West and serves for a time with Halleck. He there came into relations with McClernand, with whose energy and ability he was at once imprest. Later, however, he sums up McClernand as an "impossible leader" on the ground of his "insubordination, jealousy, and personal ambition."

Returning on an errand to Washington, the young lieutenant has a curious interview with McClellan. He informs McClellan that he is likely to be removed from the command of the Army of the Potomac, but that it might be possible for him to secure service in the West. Wilson goes on with counsel which, while good in itself, must have sounded curiously coming from a staff lieutenant to the commander of the army.

"Your friends do not regard you as wedded to the cause of the country and of the union under the constitution. . . . We are all below the law and we all owe the common debt of military service. . . . You will be expected not only to seek service, but to take any command which may be offered you. Pardon me, General, if I add, . . . if they don't give you an army, you should accept an army corps or even a division. If they will not give you a division, I would, in your case, ask for a brigade. If they deny that, I should re-

*__Under the Old Flag.__ Recollections of Military operations in the War for the Union, the Spanish War, the Boxer Rebellion, etc., by James Harrison Wilson. Brevet Major-General, U. S. A. 2 volumes. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Mr. Putnam has been for almost half a century so much identified with the publishing house of which he is now the head and his father was the founder that his personal experiences in the Civil War have not been well known to the present generation. Returning in 1862 from the University of Göttingen, where he had been a student, Mr. Putnam enlisted in the 176th Regiment of New York Volunteers and became a major, serving until the end of the war in 1865. His experiences in Libby Prison and at Danville in the winter of 1864-65 have been recently narrated by him in a notable volume entitled "A Prisoner of War in Virginia."

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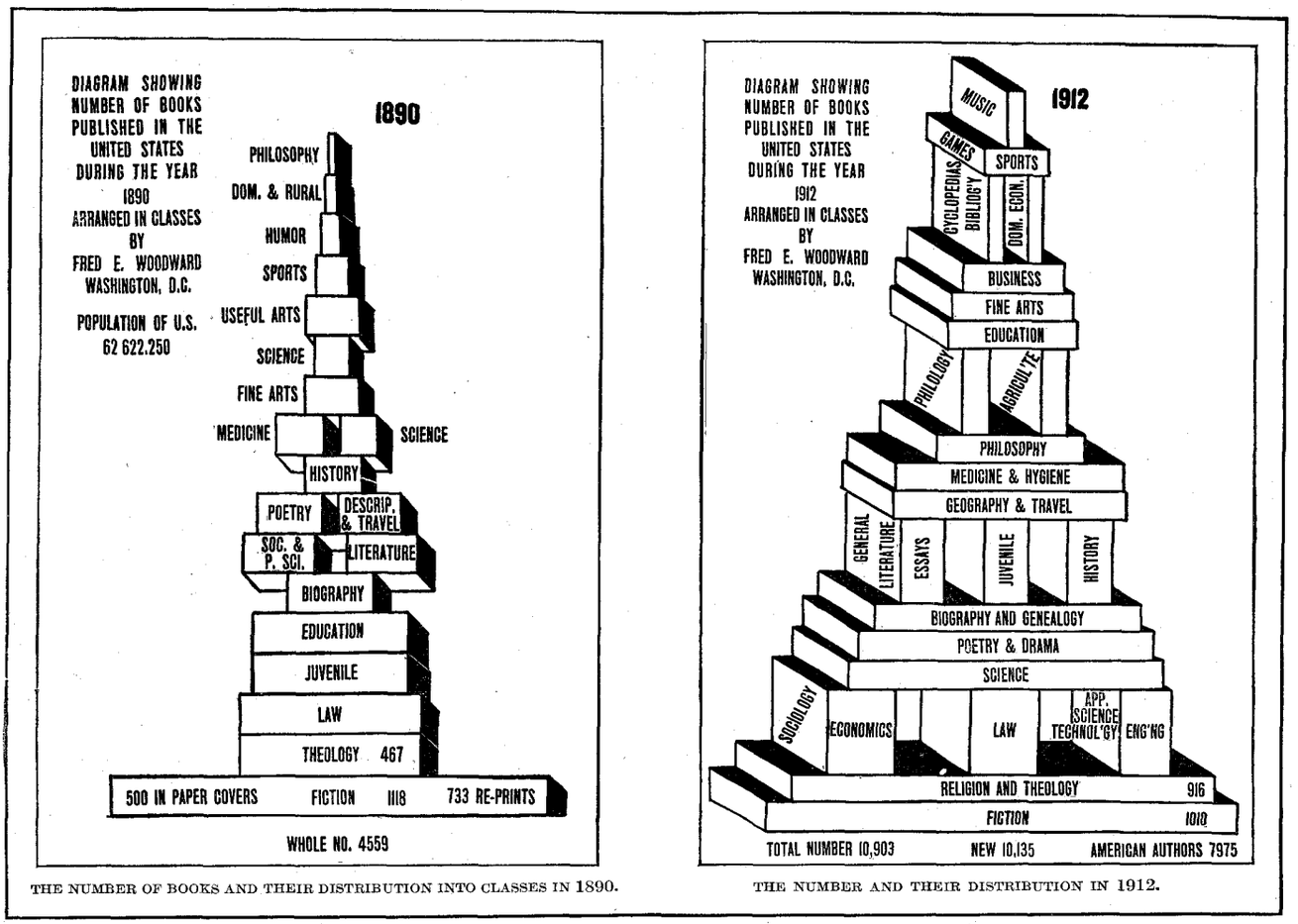
sign and go back to my State and raise a regiment. If I could not get a colonelcy, I should take any other position open to me, and, failing a commission, I should take my musket and go out as a private soldier. If you act on that principle, you will not only succeed, but you will be the next President of the United States."

But it was not likely that the defeated general who wrote to Lincoln from Harrison's Landing, instructing the President how the war ought to be managed, would be sufficiently forgetful of self to render service on the patriotic lines indicated by General Wilson. It is fair to remember that what Wilson recommended to McClellan was exactly the course of action he was ready to follow himself. Wilson states, however, that McClellan was not offended by his presumptuous speech. He says further that McClellan's whole attitude was that of "resentment and animosity against the Government. Wrapped in his own injuries, he had no word for the claims of the country or for the duties of the war." The interview is curiously characteristic of the patriotism, the insight, and, one must add, the self-sufficiency of the young lieutenant.

After an unsuccessful attempt to secure, through the influence of Thurlow Weed, the command of a New York regiment (Weed seems to have had too many political friends in train to be prepared to make place for a real soldier), Wilson makes his way west and reports to General Grant for staff service. He speaks with warm appreciation of Major Rawlins, who had recently been appointed Grant's adjutant-general. He finds Rawlins "an earnest, able man, entirely concentrated to his duties." . . . He realized that Rawlins understood better than any one else the strength and weakness of Grant and that it was the influence of Rawlins which kept Grant's stronger side in control. Rawlins gave to the young lieutenant at once a full measure of confidence and was quite frank in expressing to him opinions not only of Grant, but of other commanders who were, like Grant at that time, experiencing the first test of large responsibilities. Rawlins commends to his new associate "the modesty, the good sense, the endurance, the sound judg-

(*Continued on page 466*)



THE NUMBER OF BOOKS AND THEIR DISTRIBUTION INTO CLASSES IN 1890.

THE NUMBER AND THEIR DISTRIBUTION IN 1912.

HOW THE NEW BOOKS HAVE MORE THAN DOUBLED IN TWENTY-TWO YEARS AND HOW FICTION IN PERCENTAGE HAS DECLINED.

The above diagrams, compiled by Fred E. Woodward of Washington, D.C., from whom they have been received by THE LITERARY DIGEST, show the proportionate distribution into classes of the 4,553 books published in 1890 and the 10,135 published in 1912. As will be seen, the total number published has more than doubled in twenty-two years.

Contrary to an almost general opinion, however, the percentage of works of fiction published in this period has not kept pace with the whole number. Mr. Woodward, so far as we know, is the first person to discern this fact. In the figures for 1912, only one in every eleven books published, or 9 3/10 per cent., of the whole, were of the fiction class. In 1880, when there were published in this country only 2,076 books, 292 were classed as fiction, or a percentage of 14, as against the percentage of only 9 3/10 last year.

After 1880 there was, for many years, an increase in the percentage of fiction followed by a marked recent decline. In 1890, after an interval of ten years, during which time the population had grown from 50,000,000 to 73,000,000, and when there was a total of 4,559 books published, 1,118 were works of fiction—a percentage for fiction of 24.5 per cent. In 1900, after another interval of ten years, when the population was 76,000,000, there was a total of 6,350 books, of which 1,278 were fiction—a percentage of 20.1 per cent.

The decline here shown for the decade ending in 1900 continued into the next decade. In 1910, with the population grown to 93,000,000, 13,470 books were published, the largest number ever issued in one year in this country. Of this number 1,539 were fiction, a percentage of only 11.4 per cent. After 1910 the percentage for fiction steadily dropt, and in the year 1912 showed the extremely low one of only 9 1/10 and the year 1912, 9 3/10.

This result has been brought about, as a consequence, to some extent, of the persistent demand from the public for "better fiction and less of it"; but, to a larger extent, is due to a very rapid increase in books dealing with such topics as sociology, economics, religion, useful arts, medicine, hygiene, applied science, philosophy, out-of-doors books, education, poetry and the drama, games, sports, and works of reference. Books in these classes have increased the total largely, while books on law, history, biography, and geography, have made only normal increases.

As to actual numbers of all books published, it may be added that, while we issued 1,010 volumes of fiction in 1912, these were 14 fewer than the number issued in 1911 and 425 fewer than issued in 1910. In fact the number issued last year was actually smaller than the number issued 27 years ago (1886), when 1,080 were published in a total of 4,476.

Since 1885 the whole number of books issued in the United States has been 206,680, and the number of works of fiction, 35,720, or a percentage of 17.3, which percentage, as already shown, is rapidly growing smaller.

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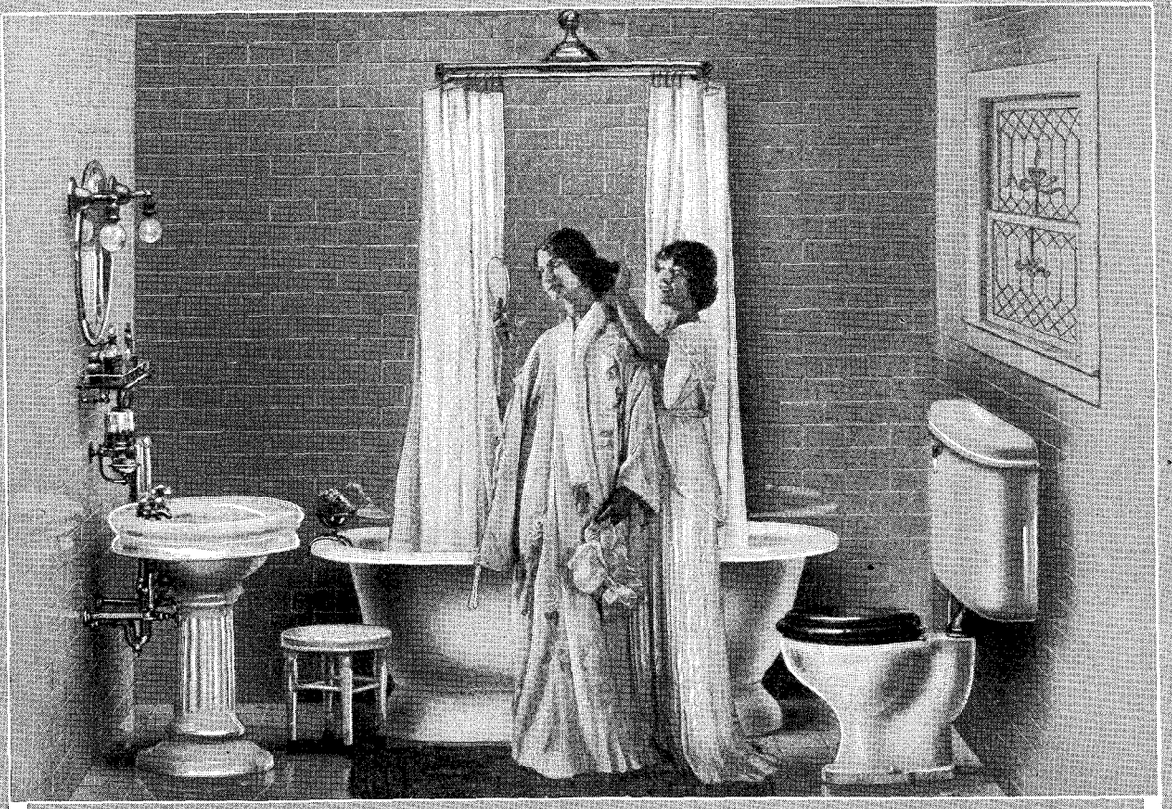

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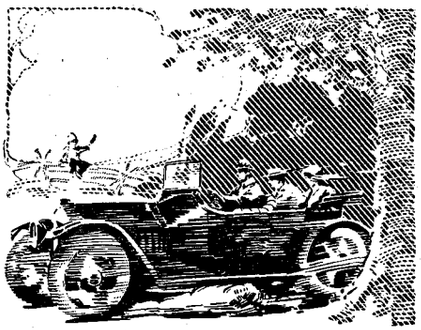

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page* 464)

ment, and unshakable self-reliance, and courage of Grant. "He is impressed by Grant's thorough knowledge of "military administration, . . . his familiarity with tactics and organization, and his perfect knowledge of the departments of supply, subsistence, and transportation."

Grant receives his new staff officer with "a simple cordiality and a friendly welcome that won his heart at once." Wilson records, however, his own impression, which after the lapse of this series of years he finds no ground materially to modify, that Grant was "neither a great organizer nor much of a theorist in military matters." Grant acts throughout, however, with a "simplicity, modesty, and good fellowship that won my hearty admiration, friendship, and confidence." Grant is so impressed with his new staff assistant that he gives him the appointment of inspector-general of the army of the Tennessee with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, an appointment that constituted a distinctive promotion. From this time on, we find continued references in Grant's correspondence to his appreciation of Wilson. Grant writes to Porter on the 23rd of March, 1863: "Colonel Wilson, in whose judgment I place great reliance, thinks that there has been unnecessary delay" (*i.e.*, in the action of the river fleet in silencing certain batteries).

A little later, we find reference to a plan submitted by Wilson through Rawlins for the operations that were in train against Vicksburg. The idea of having the gunboats and transports pass the river batteries under cover of darkness while the troops were marched on the western bank to the first feasible crossing, appears to have originated with Wilson, and it was under this scheme that the campaign against Vicksburg was brought to a successful conclusion. The most important critic of the scheme was the senior corps commander Sherman, who a few months later was prepared to admit frankly his own error of judgment. Sherman asks Wilson to join him in advising Grant to give up the plan and was "earnest and impassioned" in support of the view that the army should be "withdrawn from the neighborhood of Vicksburg."

Wilson speaks with cordial appreciation of General Upton: "A military enthusiast and student of extraordinary ability, courage, and judgment . . . and, young as he was, I have never doubted that when the war ended he was the best all-round soldier of his day."

It was Wilson who had occasion to report to his chief Grant the insubordinate language of the ambitious McClernand, who, in reply to an order brought by the colonel, bursts out with, "I'll be —— —— if I do it—I am tired of being dictated to—I won't stand it any longer, and you can go back and tell General Grant!" "McClernand follows up this exceptional utterance with a volley of oaths aimed as much at me as at our common chief." On receiving report of the interview, Grant says: "I shall not notice this outburst at the moment, but I shall certainly get rid of McClernand on the first opportunity." McClernand's apology to Wilson for his language, "I am not cursing you. . . . I was simply expressing my intense vehemence on the subject-matter," came to be a phrase throughout the Army of the West. It was certainly a happy euphemism. A few days later, Wilson carries to McClernand the order relieving him from command. McClernand's dismissal was certainly necessary if harmony was to be preserved in Grant's army.

Wilson speaks with cordial appreciation of the value of the service rendered by Charles A. Dana, assistant secretary of war, and for long afterward editor of the New York *Sun*. Dana had, he writes, "the greatest capacity for work and the best administrative ability of any man whom I have met in public office." It is, I think, generally admitted that the reports sent to Washington by the assistant secretary, whose enterprise had taken him to the front line of the campaigns, proved of exceptional value in giving trustworthy information to the President and in helping Lincoln to arrive at a judgment in regard to the respective value, or lack of value, of the men who were leading our troops. Dana's analyses of the characters of the generals at the front and his prophecies as to the probability of their "making good," proved to have been excellently well founded. The President would, in fact, have done well if in a number of instances, he had acted more promptly on Dana's recommendations.

It is Wilson's conclusion that, notwithstanding the undoubted patriotism, energy, and devotion of Stanton, his "bad temper and bad manners constituted a serious detriment to his usefulness"; and that Dana was much better qualified by "actual contact with the army and its leaders, as well as by business experience, natural capacity, sound temper, and good methods," to fill the responsibilities of the war office.

Wilson was associated with Sheridan in the brilliant campaign in the Valley of Virginia, in the autumn of 1864. He points out that Winchester (on September 19th) was the first battle of the war "in which the cavalry was properly handled in cooperation with the infantry and in which it played a decisive part." Just before the Battle of Cedar Creek, fought thirty days later, in response to an application from General Sherman, Wilson was ordered to report to Atlanta, Ga., for the purpose of reorganizing and commanding the cavalry of Sherman's army. It is difficult to find an instance of another commander, and particularly of one of Wilson's years, whose service was so constantly being applied for by generals as different in method, temperament, and in character as Grant, Butler, and Sherman. At the time he takes charge of Sherman's cavalry, he is but twenty-seven years of age, and had seen but six months' service in the field with cavalry, but, as he naively tells his readers: "I had been in the war from the beginning, and was not lacking in confidence or in ambition."

In March, 1865, Wilson's cavalry corps, increased in numbers to 25,000 well-mounted men, begins a campaign, planned by Wilson himself, for the destruction of Forrest and the capture of Selma. This town was the chief depot and main source of supply for munitions of one kind and another for the armies of the Confederacy. After a brilliant campaign extending over several weeks, Wilson succeeded, with the use of cavalry alone, and with a few light field guns, in capturing the town. He had previously, in several actions, defeated and

(*Continued on page* 468)

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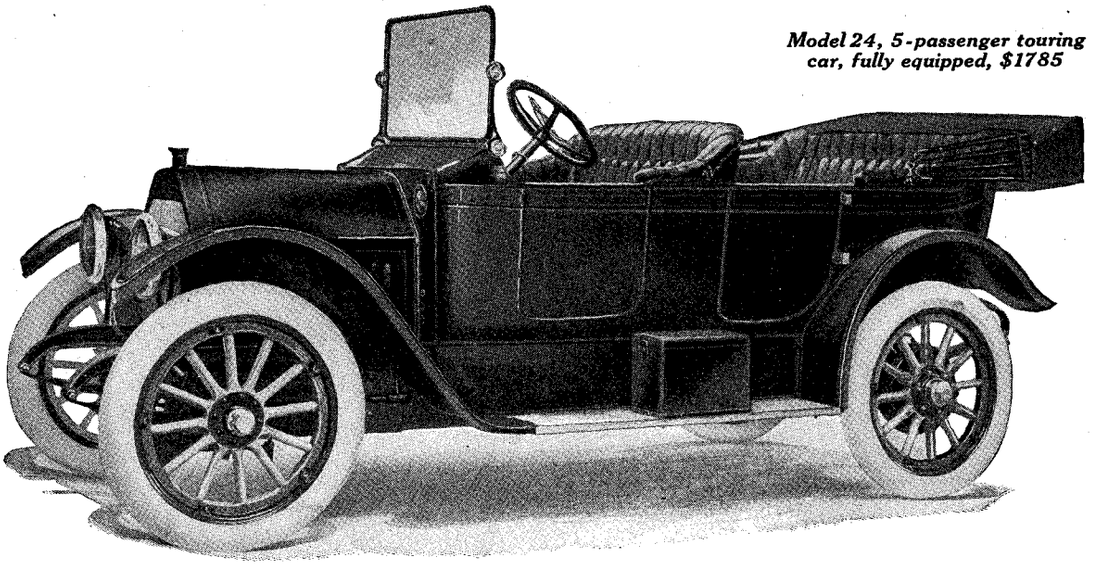

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AMERICA'S FIRST CAR, time-tested through its twenty years of progress and achievement, is offered in three splendid models with a wide variety of body designs for this year. It is the crowning year in Haynes history, and a great year for Haynes purchasers. There is no other car so long *known* for its value, yet no other—not even the *least* known, seeking a foothold in the market—offers more of the up-to-the-minute features which *compel* attention.

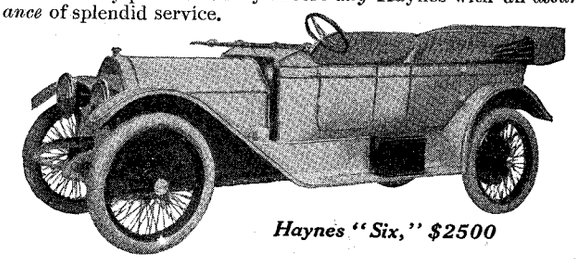
Others may offer what *seems* like *as much* as the Haynes and offer it for a price as low.

But remember! There's *twenty years* of *good car building* back of the 1913 Haynes. Twenty years of *dependability*.

That means a *whole lot* to *you*.

Any purchaser should be able to choose the car *he wants* from the Haynes Line for 1913.

And any purchaser may choose *any* Haynes with an *assurance* of splendid service.



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The Packer Manufacturing Co.
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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page* 466)

scattered the forces of Forrest, which were trying to intercept him and to hold him in check until Confederate infantry could be brought up to cut off his retreat. Selma and Richmond, a thousand miles apart by the traveled roads, fell on the same day, April 2, 1865. The city was surrounded by a well-constructed bastioned line of earthworks and stockades extending in a semicircle of three miles. The parapets held 32 guns in position, which were covered by stockades 5½ feet high. The gun-shops, foundries, factories, and storehouses were destroyed, but with strenuous exertions the town itself was saved. Two-thousand seven hundred prisoners were captured. General Dick Taylor, the department commander, succeeded in making his escape. Taylor writes later: "I never met General Wilson, whose soldierly qualities are entitled to respect. Of all the Federal expeditions of which I had knowledge, his was the best conducted." The destruction of the Selma arsenal was an overwhelming blow to the Confederacy.

It was a brigade of Wilson's which captured Jefferson Davis and his party. The general was, evidently, not familiar with the understanding that had, according to my memory, been accepted by the commanders on the Eastern coast. It was very generally understood by the troops in North Carolina and South Carolina, and on the Georgia coast, that Jefferson Davis was not to be captured. The policy indicated in Lincoln's word that "we had no use for a white elephant," while never taking shape in any official instructions, had, I believe, been accepted by the leaders of the troops on the coast. If Davis had made good his escape, it is probable that he would have been utilized as the scapegoat of the Confederacy, and it is probable also that his career would have failed to secure due justice from his own people. They would have remembered his vanity, his readiness to quarrel with the most effective of the Confederate leaders, his persistency in insisting upon the continuance of the war long after success was impossible. They would very probably have omitted to give due recognition to the persistent courage, energy, and confidence which did so much to maintain through the dark hours of 1864–5 the cause of the Confederacy. Davis's capture and the fact that for months he was held as the only prisoner of the Confederacy, caused him to be accepted as the martyr of the lost cause. This imprisonment of Davis was the most fortunate thing that could have happened to him and brought to him during the final years of his life the satisfaction of centering in his person the sentiment and the affection of the people whom he had led.

General Wilson's career shows him as in more ways than one, and in the best sense of the term, a typical American. His devotion to his work, his many-sided capacities, his energy, enterprise, and organizing ability, his quick perception of the qualities of the men with whom he had to serve either as subordinate or as commander, and his ready understanding, even in the earlier years of his army work, of large operations, placed him in a position to render service of most exceptional value. This value was, as we have seen, recognized by army commanders of very varying

(*Continued on page* 470)

Everybody knows that

Sunshine Butter Thins

is one of "The Quality Biscuits of America"—as are also

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Save the lungs. Relieve hoarseness and coughing spells. 25c, 50c, $1.00. Sample Free.

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Coffee Percolators

The first requirement of a cup of coffee is that it taste right. If it *tastes* right it will *be* right, for coffee containing tannin is disagreeably bitter.

The moment you taste coffee made in the UNIVERSAL you know it is perfect. Its freedom from bitterness proves that it contains no tannin.

By the UNIVERSAL method none of the aroma or flavor is lost in steam and the coffee is ready to serve before the boiling point is reached. The UNIVERSAL method is the perfection of the drip process, circulating six to ten times as much water as any other percolator, consequently extracting a greater amount of the aromatic properties of the coffee.

Others may imitate the external appearance of the UNIVERSAL, but they cannot duplicate the patented fundamental principles. Look for the name UNIVERSAL on every percolator.

UNIVERSAL Percolators, Electric, for making coffee at the table. These are made in either Urn Style or Pot Style.

UNIVERSAL Percolator, Urn Style, with alcohol burner, is for making coffee at the table where electricity is not available.

Write for booklet describing all the UNIVERSAL Home Needs, specifying whether or not you have electricity in your home.

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X-Ray View of the UNIVERSAL Percolator Electric Pot Style

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page 468*)

character and in a way most complimentary to Wilson himself. Wilson's frankness in expressing to his seniors and superiors his opinions either in regard to campaign plans or movements or concerning their own individual operations, seems never to have impaired his relations with them or their confidence in him. He showed himself well fitted from step to step for the highest responsibilities that were placed upon him or that he created for himself. The war could undoubtedly have been shortened by many months if our armies could have had as leaders a few more men of the devotion and the capacity of James Harrison Wilson.

THE KONGO AND GUINEA COAST REGIONS

Harris, John H. Dawn in Darkest Africa. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. xxxvi-308. New York: Dutton & Co. $3.50 net.

There has been an unusually large output of books on Western Africa within the last three months. The present volume is, however, in a class by itself. It deals with the Guinea Coast and the whole Kongo region (French, Portuguese, and Belgian). Its author is a missionary (we suspect that he is not only a volunteer, but also self-supporting) who had a large commercial experience before entering the African field. This was of a kind which brought him into touch with some of the most eminent statesmen and colonial administrators of the present. He was well qualified, therefore, to study various aspects of the African problem. It is not so much an endorsement as a guaranty of the high value of his book that so eminent a personage as Lord Cromer writes an introduction eighteen pages in length.

The scope is unusual. In four parts, each of several chapters, the author deals with Africans as a people, with the effect of civilization on them, with economic problems—land, labor, Portuguese slavery, and the future of the Belgian Kongo—and with moral and material progress. In a final chapter he attempts to rearrange the map by proposing that France, Belgium, and Portugal surrender to Germany a large portion of their Kongo territory, of course, for a fair compensation. This upon the ground that Germany (tho her methods are severely criticized) is in a better financial and industrial position to develop the field. Lord Cromer naturally demurs to this.

There is no uncertain sound in the reports Mr. Harris gives of the region. In the Portuguese territory what is practically slavery of a vicious type continues. Under Leopold the execrated the population of twenty millions was reduced to eight, and the resource of the country drained! Even in British Africa administration has its very serious defects. For the capacity of the negro the author has high regard. It is made evident between the lines of his volume that he won the confidence of the natives and speaks for them with authority.

The book is one that gains by a reperusal. The author is sane and moderate in his discussion. Yet through the self-repression with which he writes there shine an enthusiasm for Africa and t e Africans and a feeling of horror for the terrible wrongs which they have suffered which suggest that from the platform he would speak with a force that would be felt in administrative

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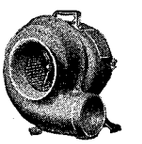

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circles. We trust that he will have the opportunity. Fifty-nine illustrations, some of them of unique interest, add to the attractiveness of the letterpress.

ENGLISH LITERATURE

Elton, Oliver. A Survey of English Literature —1780–1830. 2 vols. 8vo, pp. 456 and 475. *London:* Edward Arnold; New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 1912. $6 net.

In his attempt to sum up finally and explain the meaning of the "romantic" period in English literature, Professor Elton succeeds scarcely better than his brother predecessors. But in his critical estimates of the authors writing between 1780 and 1830 he has performed a real service. Of the giants of that age, both in verse and in prose, it is almost impossible to say anything new. Criticism has, to some extent at least, made up its mind about Burns, Wordsworth, Lamb, and Scott. So Mr. Elton rather wisely tries to better our understanding of the period by telling us a few things about men of whom comparatively little has been said than by endeavoring to throw new light upon figures which have stood in the full glare of literary discussion for nearly a century.

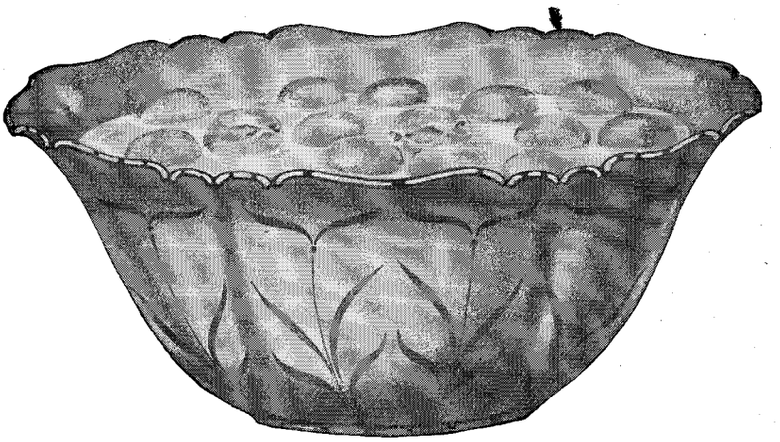
His treatment of William Blake is illuminating. The work of Hood, Beddoes, and Hogg also receives just appreciation. All these writers, great and small, it must be noted, are taken up solely from the standpoint of the critic. The influence of each man's work, the merits of its matter and its style, the sources of inspiration and information, the place in the mental currents of the time, are thoughtfully considered, and carefully, and in general justly, estimated. The most important points are usually illustrated by quotation.

In his opening chapter Professor Elton declares that the distinguishing mark of our literature from 1780 to 1830 is the "reunion of poetry and prose under the rule of the free imagination." A little later he defines the change which steals over the English imagination in these years and which we call the "romantic revival," as the "convalescence of the feeling for beauty." It was very gradual, we are told, and had really begun long before, but "the years from 1780 to 1830 differ from the years 1730 to 1780 in the swifter recognition of the ailment, in the assured convalescence, in the completed cure." Then Professor Elton goes on to explain—and we must keep this in mind as we read the book through—that "this feeling is enriched from three separate but meeting sources": "A requickening of the senses of the artist," "a new vision of humanity," and "new ideas" in the light of which this new knowledge and self-knowledge are read. To all of this Mrs. Whibley replies in *The Pall Mall Gazette*, that "beauty was never convalescent, because beauty was never ill." But lest we be drawn into controversy, we merely suggest that the interested reader look into Professor Elton's "Survey" for himself—by which he will be certain to profit.

OTHER BOOKS WORTH WHILE

Boyes, John. A White King in East Africa. 8vo, pp. 320. New York: McBride, Nast & Co. $3 net.

If John Boyes had lived in the eighteenth century, he would have found a suitable career in India, and might have proved a second Clive. If he did not, like the Baron



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Instead of bread or crackers, Puffed Grains are served in milk.

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In the Morning

For breakfast serve with cream and sugar, or mix the grains with fruit.

For dinner serve as wafers in your soup. Or scatter them over a dish of ice-cream, to give you a nut-like blend.

But for suppers or luncheons, or a bedtime dish, serve in bowls of milk.

You will say that these thin, crisp, toasted wafers are the most enticing foods you know.

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Puffed Rice, 15c
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These are the foods which experts know as Prof. Anderson's foods.

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Puffed grains, as every expert knows, are the best-cooked foods in existence.

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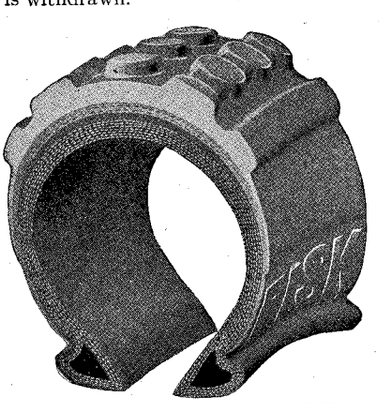

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of Plassey, climb the church steeple in his boyhood, he showed an equal daring and passion for adventure by running away to sea. He eventually found his way into Africa, from which he has brought back the amazing story related in this volume. He professes to write in a plain and straightforward manner, and he keeps his promises. His style is quick and decided, and he leaps from one incident to another with an amazing skill which captivates the reader as do the works of Defoe. The kingdom of which he writes is that of the warlike Wa-Vrikuyu, the savage head-hunters of East Africa. While a king he had extraordinary experiences as a traveler. The climax of his African career came when the British Government sent an expedition to take over the administration. Boyes was put under arrest, sent to jail, was tried for "dacoity." The Government, however, recognized in him one of those choice spirits who have done so much even by acts of intrigue, violence, and injustice, as, for instance, in India, to extend the frontier of the Empire, and he was acquitted by his judges and eventually appointed Intelligence Officer and Guide to a Government expedition into the Kalyera country.

The main point in which this book fails to be classed with "Treasure Island" and "Robinson Crusoe" lies in the fact that it is not a work of imagination, but is absolutely true. It will be read with absorbing interest, and will be classed as one in the foremost rank of works of adventure.

Chatterton, E. Keble. King's Cutters and Smugglers—1700–1855. 8vo, pp. 425. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

This is a book of smugglers' yarns and happenings, of a time when dealers in contraband were sometimes as ruffianly as pirates. The scene is the sea around England where the King's revenue cutters were kept busy chasing and sometimes fighting the contrabandists. It is a book of adventure, yet of adventure which actually took place, written in a lively, piquant style and illustrated with thirty-three plates, colored and plain. The writer has taken pains to authenticate every detail, even to the dimensions of a cutter of the Preventive Service, and the whole of his narrative carries with it an air of conviction.

Lumholtz, Carl. New Trails in Mexico. 8vo, pp. 410. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $5 net.

In his book, "Unknown Mexico," published ten years ago, Mr. Lumholtz taught us many things that were unsuspected with regard to the land of the Aztecs and their successors. He made Mexico known to many who had merely heard of it, and read its name in the Gazeteer. It is not too much to say that he brought this wonderful country as near to the mind's eye of the public as is Arizona or even Minnesota. And now he enlarges our knowledge by giving us a record of his new trails in Mexico.

Since the appearance of this author's earlier book on the subject a great deal has been written about Mexico, for its political events have strangely enough attracted attention to its physical features and its remarkable antiquities. Mr. Lumholtz, in furnishing us with this second instalment of his travels, has written a pleasing and chatty account of his personal experiences among the Papago and Pima Indians. This portion of his work has the

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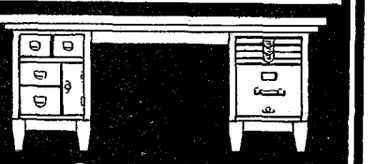

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unusual charm of a certain delightful actuality. As he is a scientific man we are not surprized to find in his book a calendar of the Papagos and a short vocabulary of the language spoken by these Indians in parallel columns with that of the Limas and Cocopars. The maps are likewise valuable, and will be found useful to those who wish to learn the commercial value of Mexican geological deposits. In any case, the book is pleasant, readable, and instructive, having in it that personal note which is fresh even to those who are acquainted with Government reports and accounts of Mexican travels.

Duchesne, Abbé Louis. The Early History of the Church. Vol. II. 8vo, pp. 544. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

The great persecution instituted by Diocletian forms the opening incident in this volume. Then comes the edict of toleration published by Galerius. This was the preliminary step which led to the conversion of Constantine and his adoption of Christianity as the state religion. The Nicene controversy, the character and proscription of Athanasius, and the defeat of orthodoxy under Julian, called the Apostate, fill up another chapter. Nothing can be more searching, exact, and charming than the author's description of the life and work of the Nicene Fathers, Basil of Cæsarea and Gregory of Nazienzen. Of the church in the west Ambrose stands forth. While treating the most interesting and profoundly significant period of Christian antiquity Abbé Duchesne shows a learning, a sagacity, a devotion, and a power of expression which captivate the reason as well as the imagination of his readers.

Browning, Oscar. A History of the Modern World. 2 vols. Pp. 448 and 547. New York: Cassell & Company. $7.50.

The period covered by this pleasantly written and popular work extends from 1815 to 1910. It will be found useful to the general reader as a clear and journalistic account of recent events in history, especially in European, and above all, in British history. The author is a don of Cambridge who has spent many years in teaching and writing history, and, of course, he is accurate and scholarly. He has, indeed, a charming style, and his work will be found especially acceptable to those who have given more attention to events on this side of the water than to the movements of events in Europe.

Sidney, Gerald. My Dog and I. Pp. 202. Illustrated by the author. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.

If it were not a poor choice of words we should be tempted to describe this dog story as pure "horse-play," for it is really a riotous account of the troubles in which many characters were involved by a "hobbledehoy" black pup, known as the "Demon." He surely deserved his title. From the time that "Pectora," who has been proposed to for the seventeenth time by "Dobbs," presents him with the pup as a punishment, the action is fast and furious. So is the fun, and it is to be hoped that the reader will like that kind of fun. There are upsets and dodgings, lying and paying, combinations with "Chugg's Amusement Emporium," and headlong pursuits which are farcical and canine. The "Demon" unconsciously finally brings the lovers together, but his last frolic is his finish and the end of the book.

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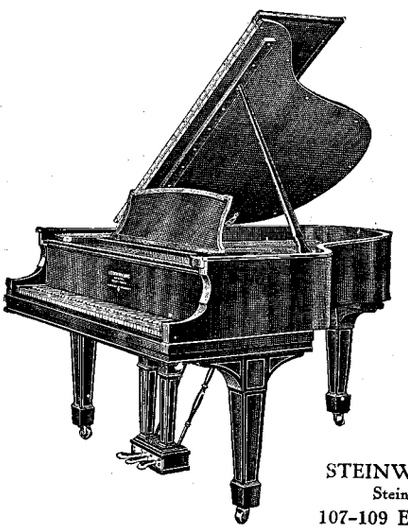

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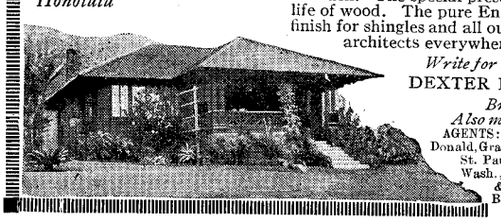

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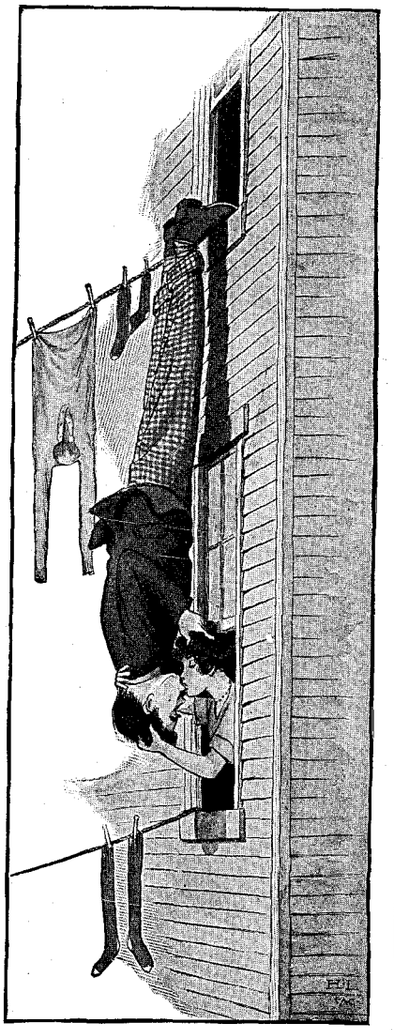

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Ward, A. W., and Waller, A. R., Editors. The Cambridge History of English Literature. 8vo, pp. 666. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50.

The book before us is the ninth volume of this series, and covers the period from Steele and Addison to Pope and Swift. It opens with a clever article by Professor W. P. Trent of Columbia University on Defoe, as an example of the newspaper novel writer. This is followed by a broad and careful treatment by the first English scholars of the work and place of Steele and Addison, Pope and Swift. The eighteenth century is looked upon by many critics as the sanest, soberest, and most learned of periods in English history. The prose writers, led by Arbuthnot; the minor poets, Prior and his half-forgotten tribe; the memoir writers represented primarily by Burnet; the historical writers, with Bolingbroke at their head, even the philosophers headed by Berkeley, and the mystics, all receive adequate consideration. We consider this volume not more learned or thorough, but in some measure more interesting than any which preceded it. In the eighteenth century England had reached its middle age and maturity in letters. It requires the study of such writers as are represented in this splendid volume to steady the literary nerves of our own generations, which are too much given to hysterics, to sentimental repining, and barren pessimism. If this were the only book put into the book market by its learned editors it would entitle them to a large share of that praise which they are being accorded for a splendid undertaking.

Roscoe, E. S. The English Scene in the Eighteenth Century. Pp. 293. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

The object of this book is to present to the reader some of the more important and characteristic aspects of England in the eighteenth century. These aspects we must realize if we would form an accurate mental picture of the scene and obtain its proper value from the mass of data which have from time to time been made available to those interested in this epoch. Interesting descriptions are given of the old capital, its people, and its favorite resorts, but the star account is that of Bath, "the City of Pleasure," its literary circle, and the prominent men and women connected with its development. Alexander Pope, Jane Austen, Fanny Burney, the great Wesley, and Beau Nash all become living personalities in these pages, and play an important part in that remarkable society so varied and so gay, which was once concentrated in Bath, the only city of Pleasure that England has ever seen—the peculiar product and possession of the eighteenth century. Liverpool also comes in for a lively description. The second part of the book is given to a consideration of people—("conspicuous groups," the author calls them). The division is made into "Nobility, Midde-Class, and Peasant." As a factor in the development of society and literature, he considers the middle-class of highest importance, because of their development of business, new ideals, and power. Defoe, Addison, Crisp, Wedgwood, and Bentley are cited as typical illustrations. Attention is called to the "Woman of Letters,"—a new personality, uncertain of footing and indefinite in aims—the first step toward the assertion of feminine independence, no longer novel nor startling.

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Bradley, Rose M. The English Housewife in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries. Pp. 329. London and New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 1912. $3.50.

The period covered by this entertaining volume extends from shortly before the Civil War in England to the accession of Queen Victoria. The author gives a graphic picture of the English lady, her immediate surroundings, domestic duties, her occupations, expenses, and pleasures. The author has a style which is graceful and convincing. She illustrates her points with intimate allusions to characters well known in history and fiction. It seems almost incredible that any woman could have managed and directed such an immense variety of interests in life as are described here—the care of the still-room, the herb garden, and foodstuffs, the control of a large retinue of servants, and the care of children, clothes, and entertainment. The origin of several common expressions, such as "eating humble pie" and "doylie," is given entertainingly, and some unusual customs are described. We are introduced to an age when widows had to occupy a "Mourning Room," in which the bed was hung with black velvet and the sheets were made of black cloth. The reader will find the book comprehensive, with many elucidating details of home building, home-directing, and kitchen furnishing. The seventeenth and eighteenth centuries were "the age of assimilation."

Holbach, Maude M. In the Footsteps of Richard Coeur de Lion. Illustrated. Cloth, pp. 357. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

By combining the functions of historian and traveler Miss Holbach has produced an entertaining and readable life of the first of the Richards, and the greatest of the Angevins. The larger part of the book is devoted to his dramatic biography, romantic and bizarre, as it will always be when recounted from the narratives of the medieval chroniclers. Many of the legends Miss Holbach has told for the tale's sake rightly enough, altho with sufficient historical skepticism to ward off the precisionist. However doubtful the chronicler's tale, however partial his estimate of his hero, he at least records the kind of life and the kind of deed in which he and his day had most interest. The authoress has wisely ruled out political and historical questions save as they illumine the striking character of her subject, and has given us this man of contrasts himself. To this biography Miss Holbach has added present-day sketches of some of the scenes of his life. Thus the traveler may know his history and the reader of history have his travel.

Bullard, F. Lauriston. Historic Summer Haunts, from Newport to Portland. Illustrated. Cloth, pp. 329. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $2.50 net.

There is perhaps no portion of our country that offers so excellent an opportunity to combine summer recreation and historic reminiscence as the New England coast. Golf links and tennis-courts nudge Pilgrim burying-grounds and Revolutionary farms and the windows of many a summer hotel flash friendly gleams to "the old meeting-house," or a colonial doorway across the corner. Mr. Bullard in this volume has afforded the summer visitor and all New England lovers a fund of historical anecdote and observation. that will enrich their own reminiscences of happy summer days. Pilgrim Plym-

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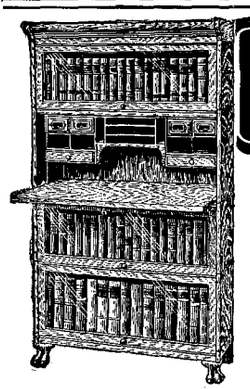

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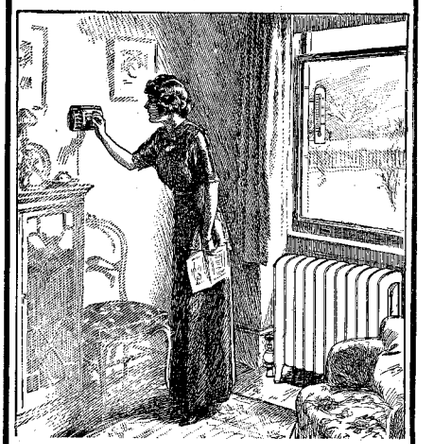

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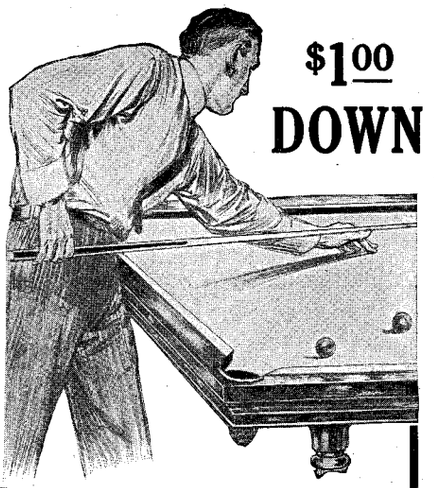
Botsford, George Willis (Ph.D.), and Botsford, Lillie Shaw. A Source-Book of Ancient History, 12mo, pp. x–594. New York: Macmillan & Co.

Among the "improvements" in modern methods of teaching history is the habit of leading students into the study of documents contemporary with the period. But the large collections, or *corpora*, of documents are not widely accessible, and scholars have accordingly made selections and put them together, generally on the principle of greatest importance. For the Christian era a very considerable number of "source-books" of this character exist. For the earlier period only one rather costly general collection has been made, the several exist for Greece and Rome. The volume before us, therefore, in part breaks new ground. It is especially intended to be used along with Professor Botsford's "History of the Ancient World." The principal interest is, consequently, in Greece and Rome, to which 528 of the 594 valuable pages are given. The really new venture here covers only 65 pages, and deals with Egypt, the Tigris-Euphrates valley, Syria, Phenicia, the Hebrews, and Medo-Persia. How inexpressibly inadequate, even misleading, as a "source-book" this part is may be seen from the facts that Dr. Rogers' "Cuneiform Parallels to the Old Testament" (not even a source-book to the Assyrian-Babylonian period of history, but only to the religious side) has 465 pages of text, while Breasted's "Ancient Records of Egypt" is in five noble volumes. We would advise the elimination of the pages on "Oriental" sources from a second edition because of their utter inadequacy, and their expansion into a separate volume, leaving the excellent Greco-Roman portion to stand alone, which it can well do. For the Orient, be it suggested, more reliable sources than Strabo and Herodotus are now easily available.

Walton, Perry. The Story of Textiles. Pp. 252. Boston: Walton Printing Co., 15 Exchange St.

This book is written in an effort to give an accurate history of the origin and growth of the textile industry, which, in value of output, has been second only to the production of foodstuffs. It is merely a bird's-eye view of the leading facts which have marked the progress up to the firm establishment of the manufacture of textiles on American soil, with such intervening facts as are necessary to give a comprehensive view of the subject. The inventions that have brought the industry to its present efficiency originated in England and America, and there also was evolved the factory system which has revolutionized social life in these countries.

The subject is broad and the treatment leads to a mass of technical knowledge and scientific details, interwoven with which, however, are countless interesting revelations calculated to charm any reader. The development of this industry has been phenomenal in every way from the time when prehistoric man discarded skin pelts



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for wool, and that step marked the origin of textile industry. It would be impossible to indicate all the points touched on in this treatise, which describes the inventions of such men as John Kay, Richard Arkwright, Samuel Crompton, and Eli Whitney, and omits no facts that can make the subject interesting and instructive. The transition of the industry from a handicraft in the home to a power production in the factory, has had a far-reaching effect on social conditions on both sides of the Atlantic, and has changed the face of Western England from an agricultural section to a great manufacturing center, and has placed the great captains of industry on a plane of equality with the nobility.

Zwemer, Samuel M. Arabia, the Cradle of Islam. Fourth edition, revised. Illustrated. Cloth. Pp. 437. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. $2 net.

Not many missionary descriptions of a land and its people live long enough to appear in a fourth edition, because the rapidly advancing knowledge of the field leaves them behind. It is a mark of the thoroughness with which Dr. Zwemer first prepared this book that it is still authoritative on the subject. It is no hasty traveler's record of fleeting impressions, but a scholarly, serious work of wide scope by one who has lived in Arabia for many years and has devoted much study to other authorities. The present edition has been carefully revised, tho little new material has been needed. The copious bibliography, however, could have been made more selective for the interests of the general reader and the illustrations could be improved. Needless to add, Dr. Zwemer's style is vigorous and pointed in its gentle humor. Those who wish to be ready for a near-Eastern problem soon to be prominent may well begin with this book.

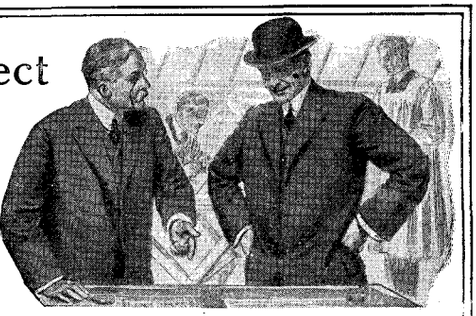
Jowett, J. H. The Preacher, His Life and Work. Yale Lectures. Cloth. Pp. 239. New York: George H. Doran Co. $1.25 net.

After reading this year's series of Yale Lectures on Preaching one both wonders how it can be that a preacher gets to the point where men say, "He has no message," and also sees how comes the barrenness of life in which that takes place, for Dr. Jowett's book makes radiant the opportunities without minimizing the dangers and difficulties. The book is thus a very fruitful one for those who can glance within themselves as they read, and say: "Here I am weak—here I have failed—here I am growing." It freshens one to reexamine his scale of values and his tests of success. An ideal is always critical of the real, and Dr. Jowett's ideal for preachers is high. Thus this book of fire will be to some a light illuminating darkness, to others a warmth kindling new aspiration, to some a searing flame consuming dross. It is fruitless to compare the lectures of one year with those of another, but each finds its place both as a reflection and as a criticism of the time. Dr. Jowett's message thus has its broader relations which deserve the attention of thinking men. It is not for the preacher alone, but for many other "spiritually minded" men.

Curtin, Jeremiah. Myths of the Modocs. Cloth. Pp. 389. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $3 net.

Just as there is always something fascinating about the tales which children get up among themselves with naive turns and

Said the Architect to the man about to build



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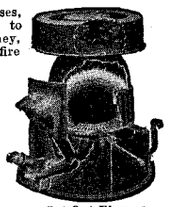

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curious personifications, so the native myths of uncivilized tribes catch and hold the attention both with their naïveté and their flashes of homely wit and shrewd character sketching. The late Mr. Curtin collected in this volume about sixty myths of the tribe of Modoc Indians that lived in the Lost River region in Oregon up to 1873. They are all interesting, and when anthropology gets far enough along to be prepared to unravel the skeins of primitive thought it will find plenty of material here. The myths are presented in very good form, altho more detail as to the manner in which they were collected might be useful to the student, and in many cases the allusions would be clearer if, where possible, the English equivalents had been substituted in the text for the Indian names in addition to the list of dramatis personæ at the beginning of each tale.

RECENT FICTION

Grand, Sarah. Adnam's Orchard. Pp. 623. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.40 net.

Like Sarah Grand's former books, this has almost too many characters and plots to give a direct message. Up to the age of twenty-one Adnam Pratt had been an apparent idler, the pride and joy of his mother, but non-productive. When, therefore, he makes a success of the intensive cultivation of an undeveloped orchard, granted him by his father, proving that he had thought and read to some purpose, he antagonizes his half-brother, Seraph, and involves the whole community in business competition, romance, and intrigue. The story deals with the nobility as well as yeomanry. There are some intensely interesting characters moving through the pages which chronicle Adnam's success. It is an eloquent appeal for the "back-to the-soil" movement, and also an opportunity for the author to express her opinions on almost every modern movement, psychic, physical, or political. There are almost too many threads to the story, and yet each one is interesting and has some bearing on the main theme. The character of Lena Kedlock is, perhaps, the most complex and appealing, but the dénouement leaves us somewhat in doubt about her later life. The love episodes are everywhere subservient to the delineation of character. The reader is confident of Adnam's ultimate attainment and success.

Parker, Gilbert. Imperial Edition. Volumes v, vi, vii, viii. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2 per vol., sold by subscription.

Sir Gilbert Parker's many friends will be glad to welcome four more volumes of the Imperial Edition of his works. Vol. V contains "Gumner's Son, and Other South Sea Folk," a collection that was withheld for twenty years before being given to the public and includes, as does each volume, an introduction by the author and a photogravure frontispiece by an eminent artist. Vol. VI includes "When Valmond Came to Pontiac," a unique story whose MSS. was completed in four weeks, and whose hero was inspired by Napoleon; and "The Trail of the Sword," a story of the Frenchman of the old régime, a forerunner of "The Seats of the Mighty." Vol. VII contains "The Translation of a Savage," a story with a basis of fact; "The Pomp of the Lavilettes," the only story Sir Gilbert ever sold outright; and "At the Sign of the Eagle." Vol. VIII contains "The Trespasser" and "The March of the White Guard."

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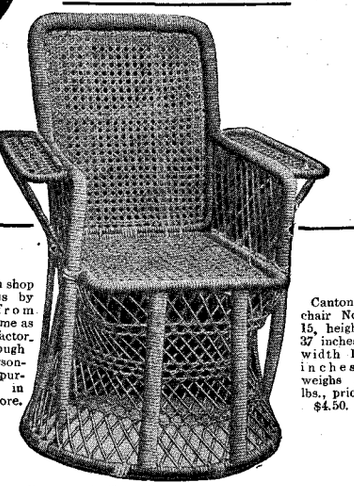

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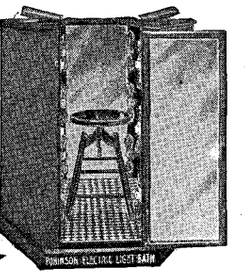

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CURRENT POETRY

THIS is an age of specialization in poetry. Not so long ago it was thought necessary for the writer of verses to follow some recognized and prosaic profession, such as the law, or teaching, and to devote only his leisure moments to making poetry. There are now several writers who make livings, and fairly comfortable livings, solely out of poetry. One of the most successful of these is Mr. Alfred Noyes, who, it is announced, will soon visit America. But it is not only the individual who specializes in poetry. Some weeks ago we mentioned the five prosperous poetry magazines of England and America. Now there has been established (at 35 Devonshire St., Theobald's Road, London, W. C., England) The Poetry Bookshop, on whose shelves and counters essays, biographies, and novels give place to verse. The first publication of The Poetry Bookshop is "Georgian Poetry, 1911-1912." It contains work by seventeen English poets, many of whom are almost unknown in this country. The volume is issued, according to the editor's prefatory note, in the belief that English poetry is now once again putting on a new strength and beauty. "This collection," he goes on to say, "drawn entirely from the publications of the past few years, may, if it is fortunate, help the lovers of poetry to realize that we are at the beginning of another 'Georgian period' which may take rank in due time with the several great poetic ages of the past."

From this important and interesting anthology we quote two poems, attractive in themselves and significant of the trend of modern English verse. The first, of which we have space to quote only a small portion, is a splendid picture of rural England, charmingly imaginative in its description of the dance of the ghostly vicars and convincingly expressive of a passionate homesickness. The second is typical of the new generation of Irish poets who have forsaken the shadowy mythological glories of the Celtic renaissance for a picturesque blending of fantasy and realism.

The Old Vicarage, Grantchester

BY RUPERT BROOKE

Just now the lilac is in bloom,
All before my little room,
And in my flower-beds, I think,
Smile the carnation and the pink;
And down the borders, well I know,
The poppy and the pansy blow. . . .
Oh, there the chestnuts, summer through,
Beside the river make for you
A tunnel of green gloom, and sleep
Deeply above, and green and deep
The stream mysterious glides beneath, . . .
Green as a dream and deep as death. . . .

. . . Here tulips bloom as they are told,
Unkempt about those hedges blows
An English unofficial rose,
And there the unregulated sun
Slopes down to rest when day is done,
And wakes a vague, unpunctual star,
A slippered Hesper. . . .

Would I were
In Grantchester, in Grantchester!—
Some, it may be, can get in touch

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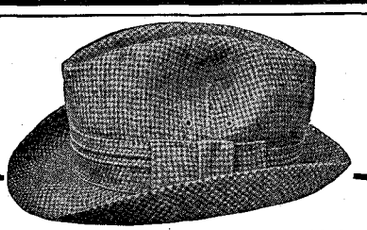

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And clever modern men have seen
A Faun a-peeping through the green,
And felt the Classics were not dead,
To glimpse a Naiad's reedy head,
Or hear the Goat-foot piping low. . . .
But these are things I do not know.
I only know that you may lie
Day long and watch the Cambridge sky,
And, flower-lulled in sleepy grass,
Hear the cool lapse of hours pass,
Until the centuries blend and blur
In Grantchester, in Grantchester. . . .
Still in the dawnlit waters cool
His ghostly Lordship swims his pool,
And tries the strokes, essays the tricks,
Long learnt on Hellespont, or Styx;
Dan Chaucer hears his river still
Chatter beneath a fantom mill;
Tennyson notes, with studious eye,
How Cambridge waters hurry by. . . .
And in that garden, black and white
Creep whispers through the grass all night;
And spectral dance, before the dawn,
A hundred Vicars, down the lawn;
Curates, long dust, will come and go
On lissom, clerical, printless toe;
And oft between the boughs is seen
The sly shade of a Rural Dean. . . .
Till at a shiver in the skies,
Vanishing with Satanic cries,
The prim ecclesiastic rout
Leaves but a startled sleeper-out,
Gray heavens, the first bird's drowsy calls,
The falling house that never falls. . . .

. . . Ah, God! to see the branches stir
Across the moon at Grantchester!
To smell the thrilling-sweet and rotten
Unforgetable, unforgotten
River smell, and hear the breeze
Sobbing in the little trees.
Say, do the elm-clumps greatly stand,
Still guardians of that holy land?
The chestnuts shade, in reverend dream,
The yet unacademic stream?
Is dawn a secret shy and cold
Anadyomene, silver-gold?
And sunset still a golden sea
From Haslingfield to Madingley?
And after, ere the night is born,
Do hares come out about the corn?
Oh, is the water sweet and cool,
Gentle and brown, above the pool?
And laughs the immortal river still
Under the mill, under the mill?
Say, is there Beauty yet to find?
And Certainty? And Quiet kind?
Deep meadows yet, for to forget
The lies, and truths, and pain? . . . Oh! yet
Stands the Church clock at ten to three?
And is there honey still for tea?

In the Poppy-field

BY JAMES STEPHENS

Mad Patsy said, he said to me,
That every morning he could see
An angel walking on the sky;
Across the sunny skies of morn
He threw great handfuls far and nigh
Of poppy-seed among the corn,
And then, he said, the angels run
To see the poppies in the sun.

A poppy is a devil weed,
I said to him—he disagreed;
He said the devil had no hand
In spreading flowers tall and fair
Through corn and rye and meadow land,
By garth and barrow everywhere:
The devil has not any flower,
But only money in his power.

And then he stretched out in the sun
And rolled upon his back for fun:
And kicked his legs and roared for joy
Because the sun was shining down,
He said he was a little boy
And would not work for any clown:
He ran and laughed behind a bee,
And danced for very ecstasy.

Hughie Hughes — A. L. Westgard — Mort Roberts

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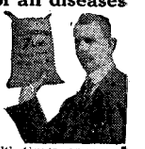

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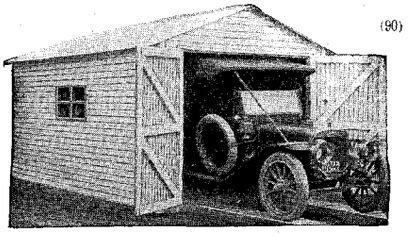

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An interesting contrast to this tremendous fantasy is Professor Woodberry's delicately colored picture of Italian life. The spirit of youthful joy and purity in the next to the last stanza is exquisitely reflected. It appears in *Harper's Magazine:*

The Festa

BY G. E. WOODBERRY

I have seen a vision pure
As is the sea's white foam,
Full of the divine allure
Of beauty in her home.

With Giovan' as I was rowing
By the lilac sea-cliff's breach,
Where the pinkish houses glowing
Cling for foothold, each o'er each,
Came a clangor of bells blowing
O'er the indigo-lipped beach,
From the fishers' low church flowing
Down the brown nets' ambered reach.

Now the loud bombs quick-resounding
Vivas to the saint declare!
How the festa is confounding,—
Salvos to the throne of prayer!
From the sea the boys race bounding
To the booming *strada* there:
Comes the long procession rounding
The *marina* to the square.

Young girls, virginal and flower-like,
Each a lily in her hand,
Walk before the image tower-like,
Borne abroad to bless the land;
And round about the maidens, bower-like,
Youthful bathers, sun-bright, stand,
Still the salt wave, shimmering shower-like,
Beads their bodies golden-tanned.

Sweetly walked the maidens singing
White-robed, each a lily bore;
Reverent stood the fair youth ringing
That fair scene by that fair shore.

Here is an exquisitely made picture of autumn in the Orient, conveying skilfully the impression of sultry languor. It appears in *Harper's Magazine.*

Ruth

BY SAMUEL MCCOY

Trembling in the summer heat,
Above the nodding heads of wheat,

Too hot for tears, too hot for mirth,
The air lies hot on the hot earth.

August, a drowsy dreamer, lies
With yesterdays deep in her eyes:

She sees, as through a quivering haze,
A field where ripened harvest sways—

Where drowsy grain droops at the hand
Of reapers in an ancient land;

And bending lowly after them
There goes a girl of Bethlehem.

The unloosed burden of her hair
Touching the scarlet poppies there;

Too faint for song, too faint for mirth,
She deems herself of little worth;

Clothed in her meek beatitude,
Her gentle thoughts, like a soft brood

Of shining doves, play round her head,
And by them is she hallowed.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

THE EVIL GENIUS OF THE MADERO RÉGIME

THO it would be impossible to get a true and accurate estimate of any prominent person connected with the upheavals in Mexican political and military affairs, the general belief among those who ought to know a good deal about him is that Gustavo Madero, who was captured and shot by Felix Diaz's soldiers on February 19th, after his brother Francisco was deposed, gave his numerous enemies good excuses for disliking him. By many he was regarded as the real head of his brother's administration—and its evil genius. Before the administration began to totter, everybody was afraid to criticize him in public, but after the rebels gained a foothold in Mexico City, he was openly charged with looting the Government. Nobody, however, has denied his ability as a financier and a political schemer. Some facts about his career are told in a dispatch to the New York *Times*:

Gustavo, in the opinion of his enemies—and their name was legion—was the "man higher up" in Mexican political life. He was accused of all forms of grafting, and in support of the charge attention was called to the fact that before his family came into power he was bankrupt. When he was led to his death in the arsenal he is said to have been worth $5,000,000.

One alleged source of Gustavo's revenue was the concessions of all sorts which his great influence with his brother obtained for him. At one time he was Minister of Finance, and it was then, so his enemies charged, that he made his greatest progress toward independent wealth.

Gustavo Madero bore the unenviable reputation in quarters by no means limited of being the embodiment of all that was bad in professional politics. He was credited generally with shrewdness equaled by no other politician and with an equally amazing inability to use this gift for any but his own ends. Only in his rapacity for wealth would his enemies concede that this characteristic of the man was exceeded.

He was believed pretty generally to be at the head of a "strong arm" gang known as La Horra, whose chief occupation seemed to be waylaying and abusing the employees of papers which opposed Gustavo's organ, the *Nueva Era*, and beating enemies of Madero's Government. Marianno Duque, the active head of the band, was regarded as a lieutenant of Madero's. He was killed early in the recent fighting while trying to set fire to the plant of *El Independiente*, a paper which issued its first number while Felix Diaz was bombarding the city.

Gustavo made himself unpopular at the very outset of his brother's régime as President by forcing José Pino Suarez into the Vice-Presidency. This resulted in the formation of an opposition party, which devoted itself entirely to resisting and combatting the schemes of Madero.

Madero, the President, a dreamer and idealist, was accused right and left of breaking promises which he had made when

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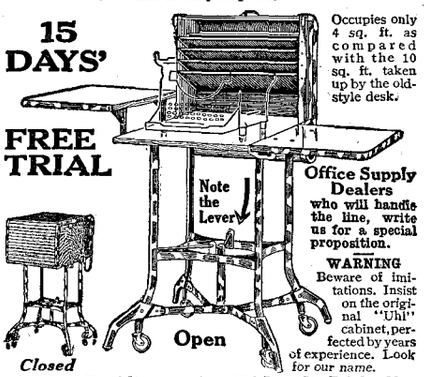

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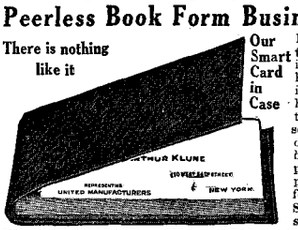

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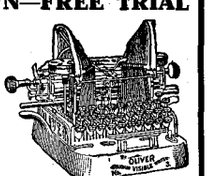

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he assumed the Presidency, but it was Gustavo, the politician and schemer, who was blamed by his brother's critics for Francisco's actions. Whether or not he did so, he was credited with directing his brother's policies, and it is certain that he had great influence with the man who believed himself Mexico's savior.

The news of his arrest was accepted everywhere as his death warrant, and the announcement to-day that he had been shot came as no surprize.

It has been said by many that it was on the advice of Gustavo Madero that Francisco, when defeated by Diaz for the Presidency in 1910, went to the wilds of Chihuahua and began to fight. Whether this story is true or not, there is no denying that Gustavo Madero became openly the most powerful of his brother's advisers. It was he who raised money in New York to finance the revolution during the latter days of 1910, when the Diaz Government was making its last desperate effort to hold its ground. In an explanatory article printed with the dispatch, *The Times* gives more particulars:

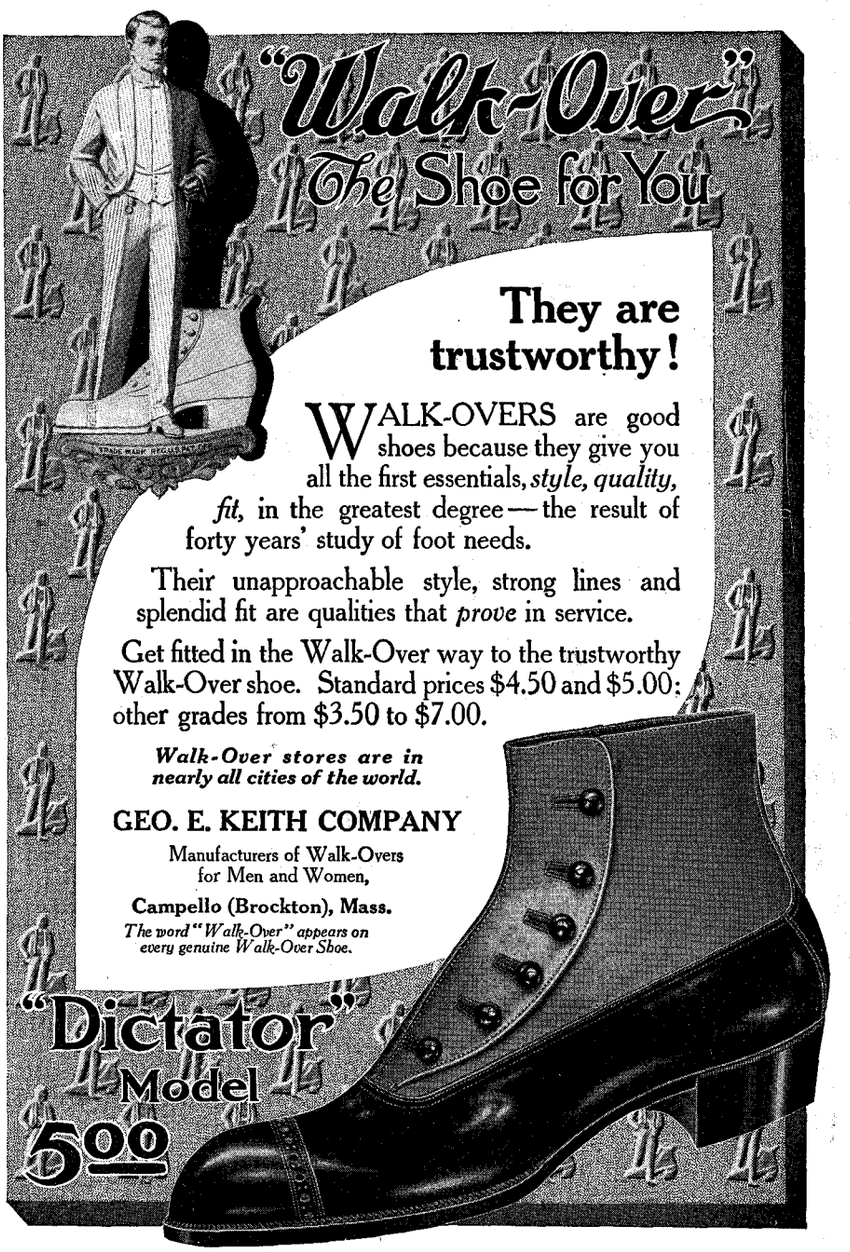
It may be mentioned that one of the charges brought against Madero's administration by the followers of Pascual Orozco, Jr., is that President Madero reimbursed Gustavo to the amount of about $600,000 for his alleged expenditures in the revolution that ended at Juarez in May, 1911, when Madero overcame old General Navarro and set up his provisional capital in that adobe city on the Rio Grande. This money came out of the National treasury, and, according to the Orozco people, was an amount far in excess of any money that Gustavo had paid out in the furtherance of his brother's political ambitions.

It was in the fall of 1910 that Gustavo Madero arrived in New York for the purpose of financing his brother's war. When the news from Chihuahua indicated that the days of Porfirio Diaz were numbered, Gustavo suddenly came into public notice as the man who was supplying the dollars for the rebellion. He lived at the Hotel Astor and was for weeks a familiar figure in the lobby of that hotel. He was likewise well known in Wall Street.

Late in the winter of 1911, when all signs pointed to the triumph of the Madero revolt, Gustavo Madero and his chief assistants in this part of the United States set out for El Paso, Texas, so as to be near at hand when Juarez fell.

On his arrival at El Paso, Gustavo, who was the dandy of the Madero clan—and a more numerous one does not exist in Mexico—cast aside his fashionable New York clothes and blossomed out, as far as appearance was concerned, into a full-fledged soldier. He had not been at the Hotel Sheldon, El Paso, twenty-four hours before he appeared in the lobby in khaki uniform, campaign hat, and shiny leather leggings.

When, on May 11, 1911, Madero assumed the title of Provisional President of Mexico and named the members of his Cabinet, it was his brother Gustavo who was named as Minister of Finance. Gustavo never had anything to do with any department other than that of finance.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The naming of that Cabinet nearly cost Madero his life, for, when Pascual Orozco, who is now heading a little revolution of his own, read the names of those who held the portfolios, he straightway went to the Provisional President, placed the muzzle of a revolver against his bosom, and told him he had to form a new Cabinet from top to bottom.

"You should at least have named one or two of the men who fought your battles and put you where you are," said Orozco.

Francisco Madero patted the mad Chihuahuan on the back, called him the finest soldier in Mexico, and promised him all kinds of honors; and finally the irate mountaineer was calmed down. While all this was going on Gustavo stood near, nodding his head in approval of the conciliatory remarks of his brother, and every now and then adding a word of his own in reference to the great honors that were in store for Orozco.

So that danger passed, and there was no more trouble for several days. Meanwhile the power of Gustavo grew, and the Provisional Government was not a week old before everybody in El Paso realized that the man in khaki, who lived at the Sheldon, was the really big man of the new régime across the Rio Grande. And here is still more of his history:

Soon after the Orozco outbreak a report was circulated in Juarez that the vaults of the Banco de Minero in that city had been broken into by agents of the Provisional Government and at least $50,000 in gold secured. This money, it was said, was taken by Gustavo Madero, the Minister of Finance. The army that had fought for Madero heard about this, and the men asked that they receive at least a little of it. So insistent did their demands become that finally Gustavo ordered $5,000 paid to the army. Each man got about $2, and there are men who ought to know who say that not a cent more did the men who made Madero the ruler of Mexico ever get for their services.

When the newspaper correspondents in El Paso heard that Gustavo had distributed the $5,000 they went to him and asked him if he intended to give the men any more money.

"I would not offer them money, for it would be to insult them," he said with a fine show of indignation. "These men are not fighting for money, but for the honor and liberty of Mexico."

As long as the Provisional Government lasted Gustavo continued as Minister of Finance, and some surprize was occasioned when, with the accession of De la Barra as President *ad interim*, Gustavo was not named for the same post in the new Cabinet. But, while Gustavo was not named, his uncle, Ernesto Madero, was appointed to the portfolio. Gustavo remained all-powerful, and when Francisco Madero left El Paso in June, 1911, to go to the City of Mexico, the man who stood beside him, as he waved farewell to his army, was Don Gustavo Madero.

Gustavo recently returned to Mexico from a visit to Japan, whither it was said he went to return the visit of the Japanese delegation that was sent to Mexico to represent the Mikado's country at the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the independence of the Republic. Diaz was the President then, and much comment was

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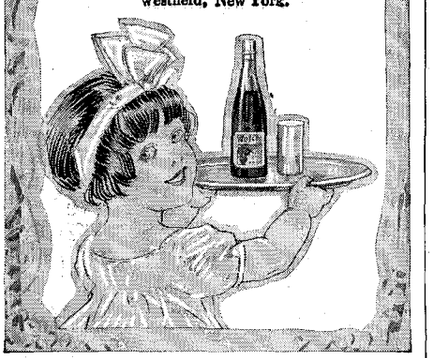

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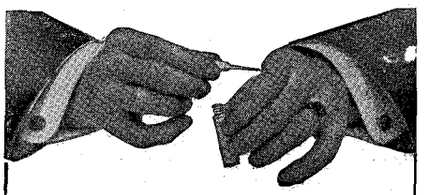

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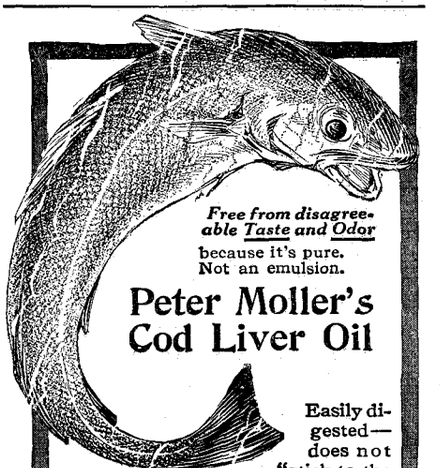

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occasioned that so bitter an enemy of the famous old President as Gustavo Madero should have been selected as the man to go to Japan. But there were other and uglier rumors connected with that visit to the Orient, one of the most widely circulated being that the mission was in reality a secret one having to do with the leasing of certain port privileges in Magdalena Bay to Japanese interests. This report was later officially denied from the City of Mexico.

Gustavo Madero was one of the nine sons of Don Francisco Madero, Sr. He was the second, and was 38 years old. The deposed President was the eldest of the nine, and he is now 40 years old. The family also includes four daughters, two of whom are married.

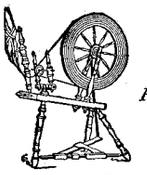
A BOSTON MESSAGE TO CHICAGO

IF any Boston baseball fan were to express a doubt as to the Red Sox's ability to live up to their reputation as pennant-winners and Giant-beaters it is likely he would be hanged in effigy, and Mayor Fitzgerald, perhaps the most enthusiastic "rooter" in the Hub, would make a denunciatory speech; but many are saying that the world's champions will have a harder time this year than last. The principal reason is that they will have to beat better teams than they faced last season. Connie Mack's Athletics, Griffith's Washington team, the Chicago White Sox, the New Yorks under the management of Chance, and possibly the Detroit Tigers, are all expected to come back stronger this year, and Jake Stahl's men may have to play a good deal better to hold their own. When it comes to pennant-winning, there is no telling what may happen, and the forecasts of sporting editors and reporters are naturally taken with a few grains of salt. Francis Eaton, sporting editor of the Boston *Journal* sizes up the Red Sox for the Chicago *Post*, giving his reasons why the club will again lead the American League circuit. It is a Boston message to Chicago. He says of the Red Sox:

They will have the prestige of champions. the confidence which springs from achievement real and solid, the benefit of that experience and seasoning which led up to Merkle's miscue and Snodgrass's muff. But they will also be marked men from the drop of the hat. They are the champions, but they will be required to prove it every day. And some greatly improved ball teams will go after them.

So that possible failure to win the flag in the coming pennant chase may be entirely consistent with genuine improvement on the part of the local idols.

McAleer and Stahl ought to have two pitchers on whom they can absolutely rely. It is hardly probable that in games won and lost Joe Wood can duplicate or excel his 1912 record—thirty-four won and five lost. This is too resplendent a record not to have been assisted by a special spurt on the part of Providence. But Wood will continue to be a great pitcher, one who



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Flannel Shirtings, cotton and wool, all wool, or silk and wool, and a fine collection of the renowned "VIYELLA" (guaranteed unshrinkable) in plain shades, and a large assortment of new Spring styles, 32 inches wide, 45c to $1.25 per yard.

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Samples of any of these lines, except bordered materials, mailed upon request.

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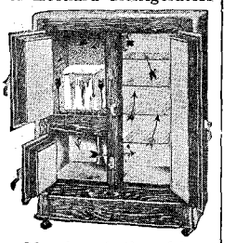
The food compartments of Leonard Refrigerators are made of *pure white genuine porcelain* fused to steel in 2000 degrees of heat in our own porcelain plant. Made in one piece without crack, seam or corner. The lining of a Leonard Cleanable



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I am speaking generally, because I know that nine out of ten men who work indoors have surface muscles that are as soft as dough, and stomach and intestine muscles that are growing weaker every day. With even half-proper treatment, the vital muscles can be made strong enough to improve the health, appearance, temperament and ability of any man.

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The Thompson Course requires no apparatus, does not force you to leave off any of your regular habits, and takes but a few minutes of your daily time. Railroad presidents, and other men whose time is probably worth more than either mine or yours, have given their attention to my Course and have postponed their retirement many years on account of it, besides greatly increasing their present efficiency.

Unless you are so well satisfied with your physical and mental condition as to believe yourself incapable of improvement, you will profit by reading my book, ***"Human Energy,"*** which tells all about *The Thompson Course.* I mail this book free to any responsible person. If you will send me your name and address, I will mail you a copy with the simple stipulation that you read it as though it were written by a friend.

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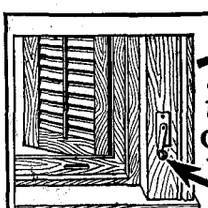

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has by no means reached his limit of effectiveness. In fact, there is no reason to believe that Wood can not continue to "come" for four or five seasons yet before he reaches that limit.

Wood will certainly be a handy man to have around the house this year, and, in addition, Bedient, hero of the world's series from the Boston standpoint, should face the batsmen this year like a creditor certain of his due. Bedient is a comer, with a style of delivery so puzzling that after the big series the Giants acknowledged that they could never be sure whether a drop or a fast high ball was coming to them.

With two dependable pitchers no strong ball club should fare badly. McAleer has hopes of finding a third man who can win a big majority of his games. There are Buck O'Brien, who has only to keep himself in condition to be a winning pitcher; Ray Collins, the left-hander, of whom the same may be said, as he, too, takes on weight readily and quickly; Hall, always game and willing, a good man when a game is breaking badly, and a string of young pitchers who are, at best, a gamble.

But McAleer is confident that in Leonard he has a left-hander who can deliver, a youngster who will make Collins work hard to continue to be known as the crack southpaw of the club. If this turns out to be a correct estimate on the part of the boss of the Red Sox, the pitching staff will be quite a little better than it was last year, as Bedient and Wood should at least maintain their combined average of effectiveness, while O'Brien, Hall, and Collins should be at least as good as they were.

Hooper is expected to recover from his batting slump of last year, and Boston fans anticipate that their great throwing outfield will be better in 1913. We read on:

In the infield, Yerkes played second base far above expectations during 1912 and really became a high-class player, while the gratified fans watched him "come." Gardner is another infielder who must still be considered a young and improving ballplayer, and third base as well as second should be covered better this season than heretofore.

Captain Wagner at short and Manager Stahl at first may, on the other hand, be regarded as players who have reached their limit of effectiveness, but there is no reason why they should not be more useful to their club this year than last, this statement applying with especial force to Stahl, who never fully recovered from the effects of a badly sprained ankle until the world's series was begun. Wagner, meanwhile, went out to Hot Springs a year ago with a throwing arm that needed careful attention and close watching, but when the crack shorstop was in this city the other day he said he did not anticipate any recurrence of a trouble which has been diagnosed as rheumatic rather than as the result of any definite injury.

Behind the bat, Carrigan is slowing down a little, while Cady, another very hard worker, is coming. The latter statement also applies to Nunamaker and Thomas. Whether Cady will ever equal Carrigan in knowledge of the game and quick thinking is a question, but there is no doubt that Thomas and Nunamaker

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for living, dining or bedroom. Color plates show the exquisite finish and upholstering. Factory prices. Write for it today and we will send it to you by return mail. (11)

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Send for FREE premium list

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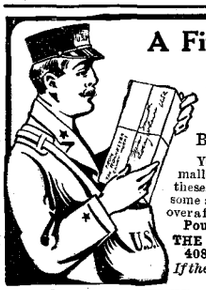

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are quick to learn and very responsive to coaching from older heads, and that they will make heady, clever catchers, who can throw.

While the Red Sox are not considered a supremely great ball team, taken as a whole, they have, as a team, some unusual characteristics which help make them successful.

They are an unusually level-headed lot of men, without being individually or collectively brilliant. They are about on a par in every way personally, and make up an unusually united and happy baseball family, distinguished by modesty and quiet habits of living and getting along. They are a first-division ball team on the field, and a second-division ball team around a hotel. This, up to date, has been the truth and the whole truth about the Red Sox. Whether prosperity will alter them in any way remains to be seen. Those who know the players best on the personal side seem to think that they will go about their work this year in the same rather stolid and unboastful manner as heretofore, and that to other praises of the Red Sox this will be added—that success did not spoil them.

FAME FROM FAILURE

GEN. STEWART L. WOODFORD, who died in New York on February 14, was one of the comparatively few prominent public men whose fame rests principally upon what they have tried to do and failed utterly. He was the most conspicuous—and probably the most unpopular at the time—of the small minority who tried to prevent the war between this country and Spain. As American Minister at Madrid in 1898 he labored with all his might to influence President McKinley against popular clamor, and in later years his action has been approved by a great many people. The story of the incident is retold editorially in the New York *Evening Post:*

He publicly maintained at Boston, in October of that year, that our Government could have secured the withdrawal of Spanish rule from Cuba "without the firing of a shot or the loss of a life." This may have seemed an extreme statement at the time, but it did so no longer when, three years later, the full story of his diplomatic negotiations and dispatches was for the first time published by the Washington authorities. Then it became clear that if President McKinley had not been so terrorized by Congress that he had not the courage to second Minister Woodford's efforts, hostilities could have been averted. It was on April 5, 1898, that General Woodford sent a moving dispatch to the President—which he did not lay before Congress—giving the positive assurance that the Spanish Government was willing to grant two out of our three demands, with the other one virtually certain soon also to be granted, and adding: "I believe that this means peace, which the sober judgment of our people will approve long before next November [election month], and which must be approved at the bar of final

That certainly ought to get the business

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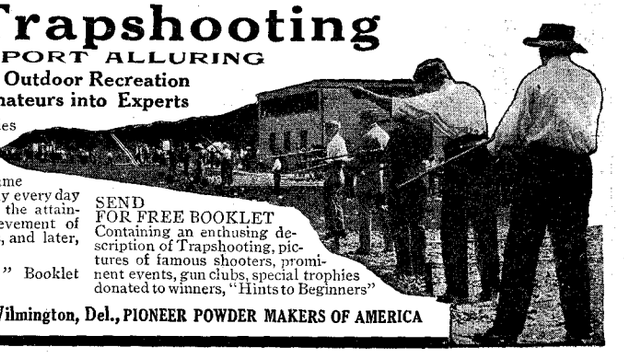

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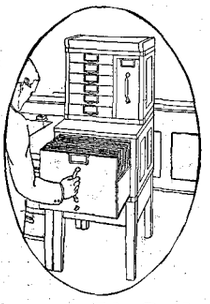

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history." But McKinley already had his war message written, and sent it to Congress with only the barest and coldest mention of Minister Woodford's earnest appeal. However it may stand with McKinley at the bar of history and at that other bar to which both he and General Woodford have been summoned—nothing but praise and thanks can be accorded the Minister who strove nobly but in vain to stem the tide of a needless war.

GENERAL REYES

IF the political situation in Mexico had been less ticklish, President Madero might have put Gen. Bernardo Reyes out of the way long ago and thus rendered less likely the uprising in the capital the other day, which resulted in the old General's death in the street-fighting during an assault upon Madero's palace. Reyes had been in prison for more than a year on a charge of treason. His treason to the Madero Government was of the same sort as Madero's to the Diaz Government, and it no doubt could have been proved without any difficulty, but Madero was at a loss to know how to dispose of the case. There was a big risk in keeping him in jail, and to put him to death would have been to invite trouble from Reyes' numerous supporters who were then not in actual revolt against the Administration. And, besides, there were other prisoners—among whom was Felix Diaz, now at the head of the new insurrection—who had to be dealt with, and Madero had to be very careful in the matter of establishing precedents. A brief story of Reyes' stormy career is told in the New York *Evening Post:*

Reyes was a soldier and statesman who for many years had stood second only to Porfirio Diaz as a Mexican leader, to whom he was long believed to be the logical successor.

He was born in Guadalajara sixty-two years ago, and received a thorough military training in the Mexican Army, passing through various grades, until in 1900 he was made Minister of War. The plan at that time was that Reyes should first defeat Ramon Corral for the Vice-Presidency, and then run for President on the retirement of Diaz.

But between 1900 and 1909 Reyes, his political ambitions having become known, was a target for every ambitious politician in Mexico. He was dropt from the Ministry, and became Governor of Nueva Leon. While occupying that position he was charged with fomenting an uprising against Diaz. Reyes left Monterey and went to his summer home in the mountains at Galiana. Federal troops were hurriedly sent after him, and he finally resigned the Governorship and disposed of all his property in Mexico.

While Reyes was regarded with suspicion by those who surrounded the President, his popularity with the Army continued as great as before, and was a source of irritation to the Administration, and so Diaz decided that the General should go.

In the latter part of 1909 Reyes was

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A Motor-Truck Issue

Because of the growing interest of our subscribers in Motor-Trucks, as evidenced by their correspondence, we have decided to publish in the last issue of each month a "Motor-Truck" Department. Manufacturers or merchants to whom the truck has not yet been demonstrated will be interested, we know, in this Department.

Some are not ready as yet to change their equipment from horses to trucks, others are. We have a department that is organized to give unbiased information as to the make of the truck best suited to your needs. If we do not know the answers to your questions ourselves, we know where we can find out. This service is without charge and we would be glad to hear from any subscriber of The Digest who wishes to know about Motor-Trucks.

MOTOR-TRUCK DEPARTMENT
The Literary Digest

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sent to Europe on a "military mission." He was supposed to study the military systems of various countries, and prepare plans for the reorganization of the Mexican Army. He had indefinite leave of absence, and his mission was generally regarded as exile, pure and simple. Little was heard of Reyes in Europe until Madero raised the standard of revolution. Then came reports that he had returned to Mexico incognito and would throw in his lot with the revolutionists. These reports soon proved to be fiction. Reyes remained in Paris and affirmed his loyalty to his chief. At last, when Diaz realized that his Army was being beaten and that he must resign, he sent word to his old comrade to return home and help him.

Reyes responded to the call, declaring that he was going back to help Diaz and the Mexican people. When he reached Havana, he was halted by a cable from Porfirio Diaz. Friends met the General there and presumably told him the true state of affairs. At all events, he had nothing more to say about stamping out the rebellion, and his utterances were such as could give no offense to Madero. He did not see Diaz. The two men passed at sea, one going into exile, the other returning to take whatever place opportunity might offer him.

Reyes' journey from Vera Cruz, where he landed early in June, to Mexico City was in the nature of a triumph. Crowds greeted him at every station en route, and at the capital he had a warm welcome, not only from the Government supporters, but from the Maderists. Of course, he had to make a speech. As the revolution had been placed on a legal footing, he said, and as its principles were those that he had always profest, he was prepared to uphold them and contribute to the best of his ability to enable Mexico, free, orderly, and democratic, to reach the highest pinnacle of civilization.

This diplomatic speech was quickly followed by a manifesto urging the election

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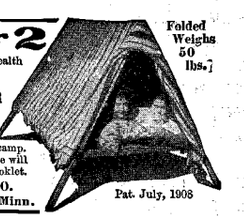

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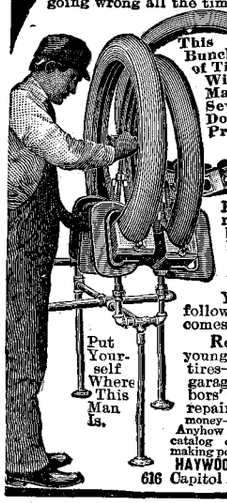
Punctures and blowouts are common. Tires need retreading and vulcanizing. Something going wrong all the time. Thousands forced to buy new tires because they can't get old ones fixed. Think of the old bicycle days, repair shops on every corner—all making money. Autos make same proposition—only ten times bigger and better. Users of Haywood Tire Repair Plants are making big money. A man who bought a plant September, 1911, writes he has **cleared over $3,000.** Be the first to start. Experience unnecessary. You learn quick. Simply follow directions. Business comes fast and easy.



Repair Tires at Home

young men!—repair father's tires—get the money he pays garage man. Get the neighbors' work. **Auto owners**—repair your own tires—save money—have outfits for home use. Anyhow investigate. Send today for catalog explaining wonderful money making possibilities in this field.

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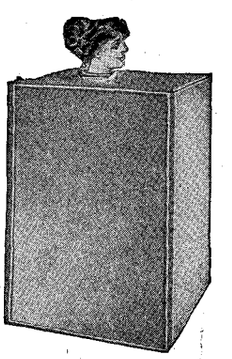

You can't be healthy unless you *sweat*. Business men—busy women—don't get enough exercise and sunlight to make them perspire as nature demands. Consequently their bodies clog with poisons. Sooner or later this clogging brings disease and debility. The Battle Creek Electric Light Bath is a speedy relief and *sure prevention*. Used in Sanitariums and Hospitals the world over.

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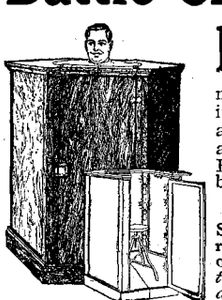

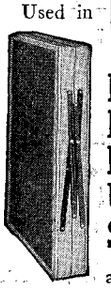

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Book of Treatments Free

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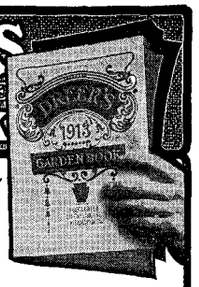

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of Madero. Reyes said that a closely contested campaign would be detrimental to the best interests of the country. About this time it was announced that Reyes had agreed to become Minister of War if Madero were elected. But, we read on:

Reyes changed his mind, and on August 2, 1911, announced his candidacy for the Presidency. The campaign engendered bitterness among the Maderists, and in September a mob hooted and stoned General Reyes in the principal thoroughfare of the capital.

Reyes withdrew from the elections and, saying he left Mexico for the country's good, went to New Orleans by way of Havana. Rumors began to spring up that he was planning a new revolutionary campaign against Madero, with headquarters at San Antonio. He laughed at this, but United States Secret Service men kept closely on his track, and on November 18, 1911, he was arrested in San Antonio, charged with violating the neutrality laws.

He was released in $10,000 bail, and a month later appeared in Nueva Leon, where he proclaimed himself provisional President, and led Federal troops a merry chase until he finally surrendered on Christmas Day, 1911. Madero had him brought to Monterey, and he was thrown into prison, narrowly escaping the death sentence for sedition.

JAPAN'S NEW PRIME MINISTER

THE JAPANESE may deify their Emperor, but when it comes to expressing their opinion of an official, even tho he be the Mikado's choice, they have no more respect for police regulations than a band of militant English suffragettes—that is, if they are to be judged by the newspaper reports of rioting following the elevation of Prince Katsura to the Premiership. Their protest was loud enough to be heard by the Emperor and his advisers, and the result was that Count Yamamoto was given Katsura's place, and the Government, we are told, took on a more liberal complexion. Yamamoto is said to have pronounced constitutional leanings, and the members of his cabinet are believed to be rather democratic in their sympathies. As a majority of the Parliament are reported to be opposed to him, the next Premier may be ready for a personal sketch in a few days. Meanwhile something about Count Yamamoto's training and his attitude toward publicity in governmental affairs is told editorially in the Boston *Christian Science Monitor:*

This able and battle-tested Admiral and naval administrator is a graduate of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, and since his graduation he has always kept in touch with American thought and political changes. He comes from the people of Japan, and has more democratic instincts than many of the men who have been influential up to a recent date, but who now find their own and their clans' authority challenged by people who are not only deeply stirred but bold of speech. Yamamoto is identified with an arm of the

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If your trees need no treatment, you want to know it; if they do need treatment, you ought to know it.

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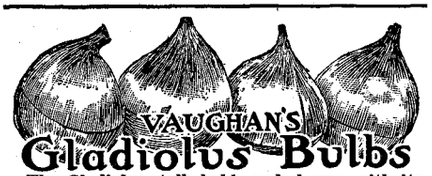

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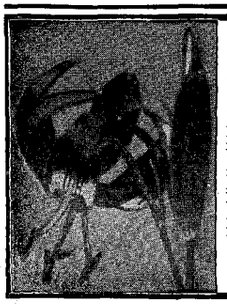

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national service which, in its record of patriotism, is newer in point of time, but not less glorious, than the Army; but because it is newer it is not hampered by caste distinctions and hoary traditions like the Army.

Consideration of the present turmoil in Japan cannot proceed far without appreciation of the dawn of a new era in journalism. Organs of the old régime have been made to suffer at the hands of irate citizens, and the penalties attaching to subserviency have been made apparent. On the other hand, independent criticism of men and of parties never has flourished so vigorously and with so little regard for possible penal consequences. Even tho a conservative reaction were to follow after the recent unprecedented outburst of popular independence, it is not probable that conditions of censorship ever again will be as they were prior to recent epoch-making events. Public sentiment and opinion long suppressed having at last found vent, they will not submit to a return to a program of secrecy, either in domestic affairs or in foreign policy. Thus the outer world may be permitted to know much more about Japanese history than even foreigners have been permitted to tell of late years. For instance, the American reading public may ere long really know the facts about the indignities said to have been experienced by Korean Christians and American missionaries at the hands of Japanese court officials.

CHESTER S. LORD'S RETIREMENT

IF ALL NEWSPAPER men "held their jobs" as long as Chester S. Lord held his, the annual crops of ambitious young reporters would be small. When Mr. Lord retired the other day from the managing editor's desk of the New York *Sun*, he had been connected with the paper forty-one years. His first notable work was the reporting of Horace Greeley's presidential campaign speeches, and he was promoted to the position of managing editor, in 1880, by Charles A. Dana, under whose editorship and general management *The Sun* reached the pinnacle of its fame. The reason Mr. Lord gave for resigning was that he had worked long enough and preferred a less strenuous life. He was in the employ of William C. Reick, who bought *The Sun* of the W. M. Laffan estate, just about a year ago. These interesting facts about Mr. Lord and some of the men who worked under him are told in an editorial in the Hartford *Courant:*

Since Mr. Reick secured control of *The Sun*, many of the old *Sun* men have left the paper, including S. M. Clarke, famous as a night city editor, the "school teacher," as *Sun* alumni fondly call him; George P. Mallon, the city editor; Edward G. Riggs, the political editor, and Franklin G. Matthews, who went round the world with the battleship fleet for *The Sun*. All these men had seen long service and there are many others. Now the managing editor retires. Times and ownership bring changes.

Mr. Laffan, *The Sun's* business manager in Charles A. Dana's later years, and

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My book will tell you, too, of the dazzling Phloxes, and the barbaric splendor of the great Oriental Poppies, that are the charm of the hardy garden. There are full-page color plates of fine specimen Irises, and Peonies, and Poppies, and of the great field of Peonies which hundreds came to see last year, reproduced for you from color photographs.

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proprietor following Paul Dana's retirement, said of Mr Lord, when he celebrated his twenty-fifth anniversary as managing editor, that he could go home at the end of the day and feel perfectly secure because of the knowledge that Mr. Lord would see the paper through to the press. E. P. Mitchell, then editor, said on the same occasion that press hour every morning was either a Waterloo or an Austerlitz; Mr. Lord prevented there being any Waterloo on *The Sun*.

Mr. Lord possest an admirable temperament for a managing editor. He was just; he would not tolerate "office politics"; he was kind and he possest great power of organization. When *The Sun* split with the Associated Press, now many years ago, Mr. Dana came to Mr. Lord's desk and asked him how long it would take him to establish an independent news service throughout this country, Canada, Mexico, and abroad. "Twenty-four hours," replied Mr. Lord. "That's just the time you've got," said Mr. Dana. The news service that Mr. Lord established at that time has continued to this day. Such a feat certainly was never duplicated in American journalism.

THE SPICE OF LIFE

Theory and Fact.—"Do you think it right to rob Peter to pay Paul?"

"If I happen to be Paul, I do."—*Houston Post.*

Foiled.—BARBER—"Shall I go over it again, sir?"

VICTIM—"No, thank you. I heard every word you said!"—*New York Mail.*

Non-Perishable.—MRS. YOUNGWEDD (proudly)—"This is my first pie."

YOUNGWEDD—"Er—don't you think, love, it would be nicer to keep it than to eat it?"—*Boston Transcript.*

Sensational.—"He has written a new play."

"Original?"

"Yes. The heroine is a married woman."

"Oh, I know. And falls in love with another man."

"No. That's the original part of it. The play shows marriage to be a sacred relation that some people take seriously, and get a good deal of happiness out of."—*Detroit Free Press.*

A Changed Man.—"Are you the same man who ate my mince pie last week?"

"No, mum. I'll never be th' same man again!"—*New York Mail.*

Saw Robert Once.—"Ever see Mantell?"

"Yes, once."

"In what part?"

"Sherlock in 'The Merchant of Venus.'"—*Boston Transcript.*

The Brute.—"Would you as soon take your change in silver?"

"I suppose so. Only in that case I'll have to scatter it through all my pockets."

"Why so?"

"If I don't my wife'll hear it rattle."—*Houston Post.*

Cornering Her.—Little James, while at a neighbor's, was given a piece of bread and butter, and politely said, "Thank you."

"That's right, James," said the lady. "I like to hear little boys say 'thank you.'"

"Well," rejoined James, "if you want to hear me say it again, you might put some jam on it."—*New York Mail.*

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All-Round Man.—"Does he belong to the 400?"

"Yes, indeed; he's one of the ciphers!"—*New York Mail.*

Easy.—TEACHER—"Is there anything you know of, children, which expands with cold and contracts with heat?"

CLASS (in unison)—"Yes'm. Ice."—*Baltimore American.*

Fair Warning.—MISTRESS—"You have excellent letters of recommendation."

BELLIGERENT-LOOKING NEW COOK—"Yis, mum. Not a fut will Oi shtep out av annybody's house until Oi git wan."—*Puck.*

War Victim.—"Mam, can you do somethin' for a sufferer in the war in the Balkans?"

"In what manner did you suffer?"

"I was a proofreader on a daily paper."—*Houston Post.*

What Aldrich Missed.—"Do you think that we should have a more elastic currency?" asked the Old Fogy.

"It is elastic enough," replied the Grouch. "Why don't they make it more adhesive."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Taking No Risk.—FAIR VISITOR—"Why are you giving Fido's teeth such a thorough brushing?"

FOND MISTRESS—"Oh! The poor darling's just bitten some horrid person, and, really, you know, one can't be too careful."—*Life.*

Pert.—On the train out Medford way, Subbubs got into conversation with a stranger who remarked: "I see you are putting up a good many new buildings."

"Yes," answered Subbubs; "new buildings are the only kind we put up."—*Boston Transcript.*

Unnecessary Stops.—"I see you have disposed of that fine horse you bought from the city."

"Yes," replied the regretful milkman; "he hurt my business. He had been used for pulling a sprinkling cart, and stopt at every hydrant."—*Judge.*

Flimsy Evidence.—SHE—"But how do I know you love me?"

HE—"Why, I can't sleep at nights thinking of you."

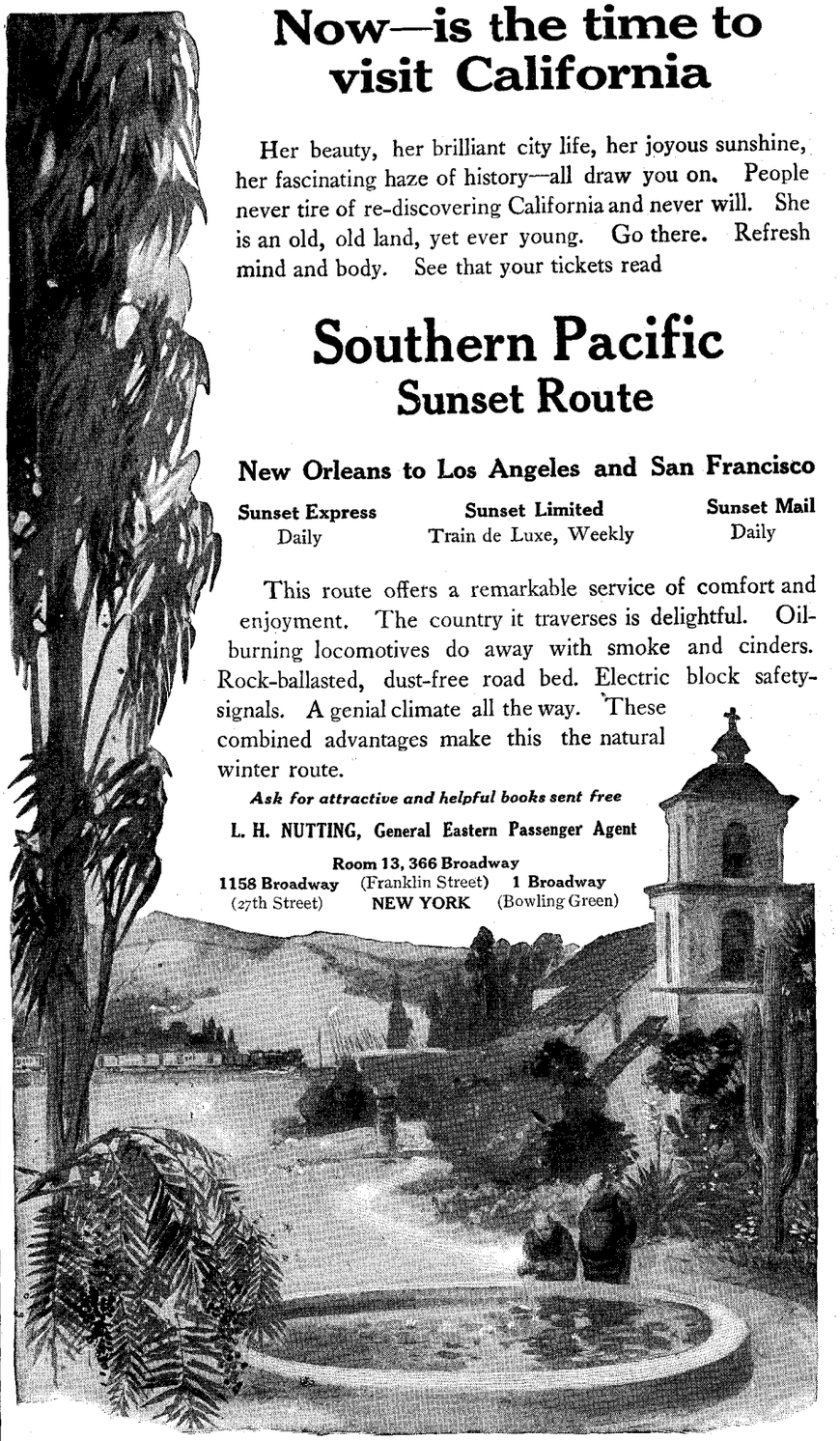
SHE—"That proves nothing. Pa can't sleep at nights thinking of you; but I hardly think it is love."—*London Telegraph.*

Happy Thought.—OFFICE BOY—"There are two men out there, sir, who want to see you; one of them is a poet and the other a deaf man."

EDITOR—"Well, go out and tell the poet that the deaf man is the editor, and let them fight it out between them."—*Tit-Bits.*

Too Precious.—"Did you punish our son for throwing a lump of coal at Willie Smiggs?" asked the careful mother.

"I did," replied the busy father. "I don't care so much for the Smiggs boy, but I can't have anybody in this family throwing coal around like that."—*Washington Star.*



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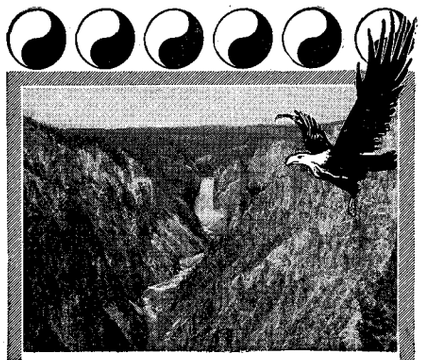

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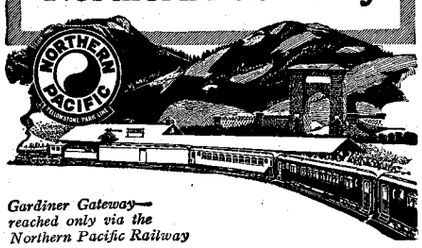

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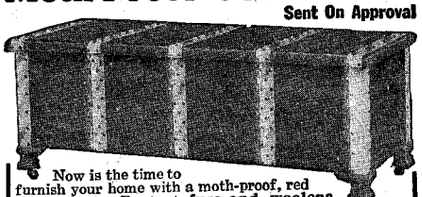

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Her Experience.—PROF. WISER—"What effect does the moon have upon the tide?"

SWEET CO-ED—"None! It affects only the untied."—*Judge.*

Reversed.—GREEBLE—"Is that your baby?"

CRAWDON—"No, sir; the possession is on the other side. He is not my baby: I'm his father."—*Christian Register.*

It Beats Pepsin.—BILL—"I'm afraid that goat will be sick. He's eaten up a lot of newspapers."

JILL—"I guess he'll be all right. The last thing he ate was the LITERARY DIGEST."—*Yonkers Statesman.*

Sassy.—LADY—"Why, you naughty boy. I never heard such language since the day I was born."

SMALL BOY—"Yes, mum; I s'pose dere wuz a good deal of cussin' de day you wuz born."—*Tit-Bits.*

Inadvertent Exposure.—"Oh, doctor, my husband is to give up smoking during Lent! Isn't that lovely of him?"

"Yes, madam, and very necessary to his health. I ordered it."

"The brute!"—*Judge.*

Faulty Abstract.—"How about that girl who married the duke?"

"She has entered suit."

"For divorce so soon?"

"No; against the company that guaranteed his title."—*Pittsburg Post.*

No Defense.—LAWYER—"I think I can get you a divorce, madam, for cruel and inhuman treatment—but do you think your husband will fight the suit?"

WOMAN—"Fight! Why, the little shrimp dasn't even come into a room where I am!"—*Truth Seeker.*

Merciful.—"What makes you carry that horrible shriek machine for an automobile signal?"

"For humane reasons," replied Mr. Chuggins. "If I can paralyze a person with fear he will keep still and I can run to one side of him."—*Washington Star.*

Starting to Dispute.—"I'm afraid I'll disagree with you," remarked Jonah as the whale swallowed him.

"Perhaps," replied the whale; "but it won't be a circumstance to the way the theologians will disagree when they come to discuss this incident."—*Railway and Locomotive Engineering.*

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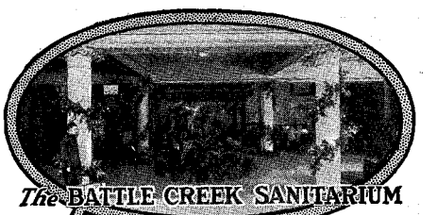
Walk a little, roar a little, talk a little, soar a little, weep a little, breathe a little, sleep a little, grieve a little, mope a little, prate a little, hope a little, wait a little.

And future generations in our world of wo and love can do no more than follow "Life's Formula."—*New York Mail.*



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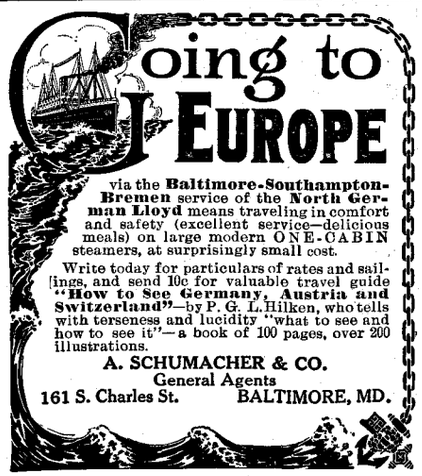

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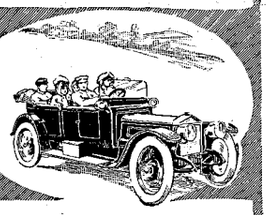

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CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

February 14.—Through the efforts of the Socialists in the Reichstag, the control of the majority of the stock in the new German petroleum monopoly is placed in the hands of the Government.

February 18.—President Madero of Mexico is taken prisoner and Federal General Victoriano Huerta is proclaimed Provisional President.

Raymond Poincaré is inaugurated as President of France.

February 19.—Gustavo Madero, brother of Francisco Madero and formerly Minister of Finance, is executed by troops of the new Government in the City of Mexico.

A country house about to be sold to David Lloyd-George, the British Liberal leader, near London, is blown up, and Emmeline Pankhurst says suffragettes are responsible.

A Clerical-Socialist majority in the Reichstag votes to repeal the German anti-Jesuit Law.

Domestic

WASHINGTON.

February 14.—President Taft vetoes the Immigration Bill on the ground that the literacy test is objectionable.

February 15.—The Public Buildings Bill, carrying $25,643,800, is reported in the House.

February 16.—President Taft, in a note to President Madero of Mexico, reaffirms his policy of non-intervention.

February 17.—The Public Buildings Bill is passed by the House.

Senator Root's bill for the repeal of the Panama tolls exemption is tabled by the Interoceanic Canals Commission of the Senate.

February 18.—The Senate overrides President Taft's veto of the Immigration Bill by a vote of 22 to 18.

February 19.—The House fails by nine votes to pass the Immigration Bill over the President's veto.

The Senate Interstate Commerce Committee reports favorably Senator La Follette's bill for the physical valuation of railroads.

The House passes the Pension Bill, carrying $180,300,000.

February 20.—The two-battleship program is approved by the Naval Affairs Committee and reported to the House.

Senator Lodge's bill creating a tariff board is reported favorably, but is not expected to pass.

GENERAL.

February 14.—Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, veteran of the Civil War and ex-Minister to Spain, dies in New York.

February 15.—Governor Colquitt of Texas appeals to President Taft for Federal troops to protect the lives and property of Americans along the Mexican border.

Gen. Cipriano Castro, ex-President of Venezuela, is released by the immigration authorities in obedience to a ruling of Judge Ward in the United States District Court in New York City.

Fines aggregating $51,006 are assessed against fourteen individuals and eleven corporations belonging to the "Bath Tub Trust," by the Federal Court at Detroit.

February 17.—J. H. Patterson, president, and twenty-seven other officers of the National Cash Register Company are sentenced to jail terms by Judge Hollister in the Federal Court at Cincinnati.

The domicile clause of the Nevada divorce law is amended so as to require a year's residence for complainants instead of six months.

Joaquin Miller, "Poet of the Sierras," dies at his home near San Francisco.

The caisson for the naval dry dock in course of construction at Pearl Harbor, near Honolulu, collapses and the work must be started anew.

February 18.—The threatened strike of the firemen on fifty-four Eastern railroads is averted by an agreement to arbitrate under the Erdman Act, which was one of the demands of the firemen.

February 19.—The Progressive party in Michigan nominates a State ticket.

February 20.—Governor Wilson signs the seven antitrust bills passed by the New Jersey Legislature.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"I. A. C.," Milwaukee, Wis.—"Kindly state which abbreviation for 'building,' *bldg.* or *b'ld'g.*, is correct."

Bldg. is correct.

"J. R. W.," Fort Collins, Colo.—"The words 'to-night' and 'to-morrow' are hyphenated in the dictionaries. Popular usage, however, seems to omit the hyphen. Which is correct?"

The dictionaries record the correct forms.

"W. V. K.," New York.—"Is the phrase 'cultivate a pleasing personality' correct?"

The verb "cultivate" has as one of its meanings "to endeavor to acquire, improve, or develop by study and effort." One may cultivate good manners, which are adjuncts of a pleasing personality, but as personality, in the sense referred to, embraces the attributes, taken collectively, that make up the character and nature of an individual, the word "develop" is preferable to "cultivate." One *acquires* a habit, may *develop* character, *cultivate* friendship, patience, the mind, etc. Charlotte Brontë railed against cultivating happiness. Said she, "No mockery in this world ever sounds to me so hollow as that of being told *to cultivate happiness*. Happiness is not a potato to be planted in mold and tilled with manure."

"F. E. S.," Alameda, Calif.—"Should *each* or *every* be used when speaking of more than two of the same thing? For instance, is the following sentence correct: 'The building is constructed entirely of marble, while at *each* corner it is crowned by a dazzling tower'?"

"Each" is used of one of two or more easily distinguishable individuals in similar relation. Therefore, in the sentence you cite it is permissible to use "each," as there are four corners similar in the relation that they are corners.

"P. G.," Brooklyn, N. Y.—"Which of the following expressions is correct: 'The information will undoubtedly be of interest and possibly *will be* of value to you,' or 'The information will undoubtedly be of interest and possibly *may be* of value to you'?"

"Possibly" suggests that "may be" should be used instead of "will be." Style favors this also so as to avoid the unnecessary repetition "*will* undoubtedly *be*" and "possibly *will be*."

"J. M. S.," Liberty, Mo.—"In the formation of such compound words as *medico-legal, psycho-physical, Franco-German*, etc., why is the first word made to end with the letter 'o'?"

"-O" is a suffix used as the first element of Greek and Latin compound words, and also as a conjunctive abbreviation showing relation and used almost indiscriminately. Examples: pseudo-hexagonal, aristocracy, inconoclast, Anglo-Irish, Greco-Turkish.

"Mrs. J. T. P.," New Lexington, Ohio.—"Please state which expression is correct in speaking of one who is ill: 'What is the matter *of* her?' or 'What is the matter *with* her?'"

"With" is the correct preposition to use in the question, "What is the matter *with* her?"

"R. H. L.," Springfield, Ill.—"Kindly inform me which of the following sentences is correct: (1) 'It looked *as if* it would rain.' (2) 'It looked *like* it would rain.' (3) 'It looked *as tho* it would rain.'"

"Like," in the adverbial sense of "in the manner of," as, "He speaks *like* a philosopher," is correctly used, but the tendency to treat this word as a conjunction (which it is not) in substitution for *as* is altogether wrong. Do not say 'Do *like* I do"; say, rather, "Do *as* I do. It is also a colloquialism, not sanctioned by good usage, to give the word the signification of *as if*, as "I felt *like* my final hour had come"; and the use of the word as synonymous for *somewhat* is a vulgarism. Sentences (1) and (3) are correct, (3) being the preferred form.

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